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Where Fingers Speak

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

Vanjara Dance

Photo—N. G. Limaye.

REVOLUTION IN CAMERA

(See Page 3)

THE SURGEON'S SECRET

Short Story By "Amar"

" I agree with you," I said " that such revelations as you have described would be extremely dangerous if they were made known to the persons concerned. If your patient's husband heard this story I shouldn't wonder if he never wanted to see his wife's face again."

Bhasker gazed at a distant palm tree for several moments before he spoke. "That would depend....."

It was not until I had suffered three attacks of abdominal pain in as many months, that I decided to consult my friend Bhaskar who is considered to be the cleverest surgeon in our city. We were together at college before he became a medica and I took to law, and though we had met each other but rarely during recent years, our old bond of friendship had remained as strong as it had been when we used to be known among our college-mates as 'the inseparables'.

I went to see Bhaskar at his house in the evening, and found him stretched out in an easy-chair in the front porch, with a bottle and a half-filled tumbler beside him. He greeted me heartily. "Come in, Sudhakar," he boomed, "You are the answer to my prayers! Janaki is out visiting her friends, so there is nobody to remind me that married men shouldn't drink because it makes them see double and feel single! Sit down, and have a whisky and soda."

I declined the offer, saying that I had come as a patient, and suggested that he might examine me before proceeding further with his libations. He assented readily, and poked and prodded me in the best professional manner, after which he settled down again in his chair, poured out a plain soda for me, and pronounced his opinion.

"You have a chronic appendix," he said, and it must come out,—though there is no great urgency about it. You can choose your own time, within a month or so, and I shall do the job for you."

I was taken aback by the diagnosis and the prospect of an operation, but put up a bold front, even managing to relate the anecdote of the surgeon who wrote a text-book on surgery, and on the publication of the second edition, insisted that its appendix should come out.

Bhaskar enjoyed the joke, but was shrewd enough to detect my nervousness, and assured me that I had no need to worry. "I shall get the blighter out in a few minutes," he said, "and you don't have to be afraid of the anaesthetic either, for I shall be using pentothal intravenously. It is just like going to sleep, and there is no risk at all." He emptied his tumbler and winked at me, adding jocularly, "Except, of course, the risk of your telling me all your secrets before you are completely under the anaesthetic!"

He explained that during the first few moments of injecting pentothal, some patients talk about themselves and reveal past experiences and emotions which had been either forgotten or suppressed in the conscious state.

I laughed and said, "You doctors must get a lot of amusement out of your helpless victims when you cut them up!"

Bhaskar frowned as he refilled his glass. "It is not always amusing", he said, after taking a long sip, "for the human mind is laid bare, divested of all the conscious inhibitions and social conventions. One sees the good as well as the bad in human nature, and they frequently form a pathetic mixture.... I am tempted to tell you of a particular case which illustrates the seriousness of a surgeon's responsibility to respect the secrets which patients reveal involuntarily under anaesthesia, and especially because they do not remember, later, anything of what they uttered in the unconscious state. I shall not mention names, of course, and I know I can count on you not to divulge the facts to anybody."

I said non-committally, "There is a proverb that three can keep a secret if two of them are dead!"

But Bhaskar continued, "It happened about a year ago, and the case was a chronic appendix just like yours. The patient was a beautiful and cultured young woman, happily married to a well-known man in this city. No sooner had the first few drops of pentothal entered her vein, than she began to talk. She spoke rapidly but clearly, and it seemed as though the sentences had often been rehearsed n her conscious mind and then suppressed into the sub-conscious, whence they now emerged in linked and lucid sequence.

It was a prolfoundly moving tale of severe emotional conflict and a noble self-sacrifice. Before she was married she had deeply loved another man, who also loved her in equal measure. But, owing to domestic and financial reasons, she had been compelled to marry the man of her parents' choice. Though it was agony for her to give up the man she loved, she resolved on her wedding day to be a loyal and devoted wife to her husband, and sne succeeded in living up to that ideal, in her actions and her conscious thoughts.

But, in her sub-conscious mind, the suppressed passion still smouldered, and was kindled to a brief flame by the truth- revealing drug. She assured her lover of the eternal nature of her love, but appealed to him to understand that she was in honour bound to be true to the man she had married."

Bhaskar paused to empty his tumbler, and I ventured to say, "Did she mention the name of the man she loved?" Bhaskar shook his head. "She did not," he said, "but she referred to him by what was evidently her own pet-name for him,—something that sounded like Moky."

"I agree with you," I said, "that such revelations as you have described would be extremely dangerous if they were made known to the persons concerned. If your patient's husband heard this story, I shouldn't wonder if he never wanted to see his wife's face again."

Bhaskar gazed at a distant palm tree for several moments before he spoke. "That would depend," he observed, "on his breadth of mind, and upon how deeply he loved his wife. He might admire her all the more for her loyalty to him, and might be content to share her secret without her being aware that he knew it." And, reminiscently, he added, "It was fortunate, in this particular case, that the operation was performed in a nursing home where the anaesthetist and nurses were all foreigners who did not understand the patient's language. Otherwise her story might have leaked out, despite all professional ethics."

A little later, I took my leave of Bhaskar, and left him stretched out in his easy-chair, filling his tumbler from the bottle. Just outside the gate of the compound, I met Bhaskar's wife Janaki returning from visiting her friends. "Hallo!" she greeted me genially, "you have become quite a rare bird these days. My husband was wondering whether he would have to perform a brain operation on you to make you remember your old friends!"

I told her that he now wanted to operate on my appendix instead. Her face fell as she realised that I was in no mood for banter, and she said in a serious tone, "I am very sorry. But you have no reason to worry about the operation. I had an appendix last year, and my husband removed it in five minutes. He did not like to do it himself, but I insisted and told him that I wouldn't trust myself to any other surgeon. Although the operation was a splendid success, my husband somehow does not like me to talk about it even now. Surgeons are so modest, you know!"

"Did you have pentothal anaesthesia?" I asked. She nodded and said, "It is a grand drug. You just feel the prick of the needle, and then you are unconscious of everything until you wake up in bed. You should ask him to give it to you also".

I did not pursue the point but said I would be getting along. Janaki lifted the latch of the gate and bade me goodnight. And then, very softly, she added, "God bless you, Moky!"

* * *

A few days afterwards, I took a month's holiday and travelled to another city, where I had my appendix removed in hospital. And I insisted on having plain chloroform anaesthesia.

A Century Of Chemical Research

By Michael Grant

Paludrine is the most powerful anti-malaria drug the world has hitherto seen. It has been invented by British chemical research workers after only two years of research. This and other developments of British chemical industries will be exhibited in May in the Grand Hall of the London Olympia, the site of international fairs during the pre-war period.

Another exhibition, illustrating the achievements of British chemical science during the past century and the part which chemistry plays today in everyday life, will be held at about the same time at the London Science Museum as part of the centenary celebration of the British Chemical Society.

Dalton's Theory

It is a happy coincidence that achievements of British chemical science and industry will be exhibited in London at about the same time, as more than almost any other, the chemical industry depends on the direct application of science for its continued progress. It was Robert Boyle, the famous Oxford scientist, who, during the 17th century, raised alchemy to the rank of science. It was Priestly, another Englishman, who in the 18th century discovered oxygen by heating red oxide of mercury; and it was John Dalton, the Manchester scientist who, inspired by Newton's writings, introduced the atomic theory early in the 19th century. He was the first scientist in the world who calculated the relative weights of the atoms, taking the weight of the lightest, atom, that of the hydrogen, as 1.

Dalton's atomic theory is the great guiding principle of modern chemistry and it is not surprising that successive generations of British chemical research workers following in Newton's, Boyle's, Priestley's and Dalton's footsteps, have succeeded in raising British chemical industry to its present zenith.

To-day, British chemical industry overs an enormous range of interests. Organic chemistry, in which Britain has a most powerful stake, is nearing its centenary. The first coal-tar dyestuff was discovered in Britain in 1856 and the dyestuffs industry that sprang from it has acted as a nucleus for the growth of organic chemistry throughout the industrial world.

Era Of Peace

Between the two world wars, British organic chemistry developed around the growing dyestuffs industry, based so thoroughly on research that in fundamental discovery and original work its chemists had attained a reputation unsurpassed by those of any other nation. After developing the world's most formidable explosives, the best plastics, most efficient drugs and dnsinfectants and a multitude of other materials needed during the war, British chemical in-

(Continued on Page 23)

"And what do you do for a living, sir"

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 21 April, 2017

Revolution In Camera

By DAVID CLAYTON

One-step photography, with a camera that delivers the print a minute after the snap of the shutter, is with us. The article tells of its inventor and how he does it.

There was a flash as the photograph was taken. Then, in a heavy silence, the stop-watch ticked away 60 seconds.

On the sixtieth tick the inventor gave a knob on the camera a right-angled turn and unwound a completely dry, normal-textured sepia print showing the group of members of this American learned society who had posed a minute before for their photograph.

Thus for the first time in the history of picture-making, on this night of February 22, 1947, in the clubroom of the American Optical Society, "one-step" photography was shown to be an accomplished fact.

The man who modestly accepted the congratulations of the assembled scientists and experts on his attainment of an aim long dreamed of and often before attempted in vain was a good-looking, stocky, raven-haired man of 37 who has invented many types of bomb-sight and other wartime instruments.

On the next day the published notes of the Society acclaimed his latest invention as "a new kind of photography as revolutionary as the transition from wet-plates to daylight loading film."

Dark-Room Doomed

Further than that the society's scientists refused to go. The lay press, the journals catering for amateur photographers and professional photographers who attended demonstrations have, however, been referring to it as the first step in a photographic revolution.

Although the diffident inventor, Edwin H. Land, is the first to admit that there is still much to be done before the "Land Camera" supersedes those in use commercially today, the time seems not far off when dark rooms, printing equipment and the irksome timelag of double printing, washing, rinsing, fixing and the necessary gear will be as anachronistic as the cats whisker and crystal of early radio.

"We cannot as yet announce what the camera will cost," says the young inventor who is the director of the Polaroid Research Laboratory at Cambridge, Massachussetts, "but when it does become available it will not differ in shape and size from those used today."

Amateurs are of course looking forward to the day of the "one-step" one-minute snap without tanks or any other paraphernalia. It was demonstrated with this camera that if the photographer is not satisfied with a particular exposure lighting, the composition, or the pose, he can examine his print on the spot and reshoot if necessary.

News photographers and picture editors who deal in harassed high pressure printing and developing see in it a way out of their worries and a saving of the six or seven minutes before even a wet print is available for any reproductive process.

How It Works

A latter-day development—radio photography—will also save these precious minutes when the new camera is ready. Under present conditions an urgently needed picture still has to be developed and printed in the ordinary way before it is placed on a roller and transmitted by radio to the receiving end.

Hundreds of inquiries have already been received from firms that send "candid camera snapshot" operators out to streets and on beaches. Racetracks, too, see in the new camera a method of speeding up photo-finish results.

Portrait photographers however are reserving their judgment, for a technical reason which can only be understood through an explanation of how the new camera works.

This, briefly and simply, is what the Land Camera does. Inside it is a pair of rollers and a special compartment for a roll of printing paper in addition to the roll film. Otherwise, as shown in the diagram, it is identical with any other folding roll-camera now in use.

Immediately after a picture is taken, a knob on the side of the camera advances the film and paper out of the camera and through the rollers.

Once in the rollers the film and special paper are pressed together into a temporary sandwich and are held there while the pressure breaks a small "pod" or capsule of chemicals attached to the paper. The "pod" holds a few drops of viscous chemical mixture which when it is released spreads in a moist layer between the film and the paper. As the chemicals go to work the negative is developed automatically and the positive print is formed.

After the lapse of one minute another knob is turned and the print is delivered, free from the ordinary wetness and ready for use.

There Is A Drawback

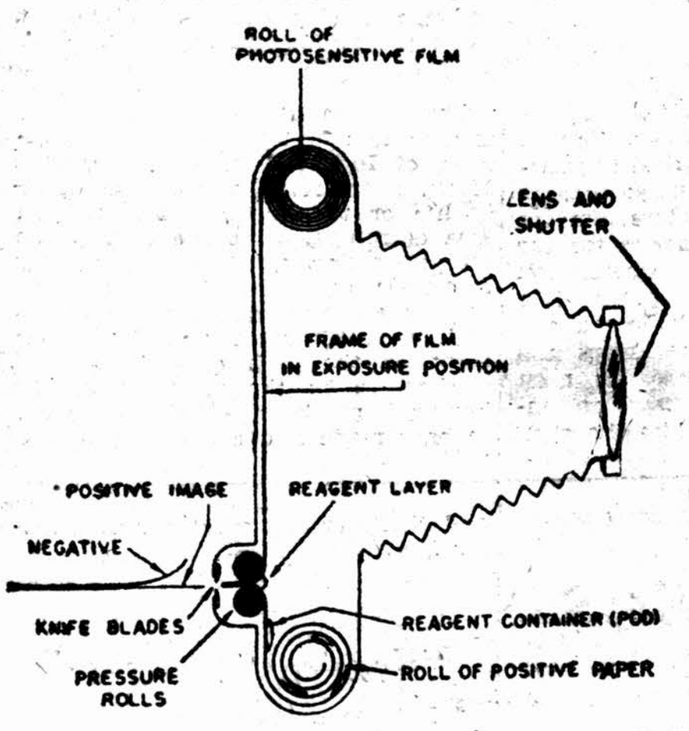
Inventor Land explains that he has made long researches into four types of suitable "pods" which can be put to commercial use. The one he favours is the "soluble silver complex process" in which the pod contains developer, hypo and a number of secret ingredients which determine the texture of the print and the rate at which the various chemical reactions take place. These additional ingredients also prevent discolouration and allow the process to be worked over a wide temperature range.

Both the negative and the paper used in the demonstration were opaque on one side.

It is here that the serious amateur and every professional who expects dozens of prints from one negative see the drawbacks at present. They are quick to point out that with an opaque negative the only way to additional prints is to copy the original.

To this the inventor's reply is that he has another process up his sleeve which will soon—very soon—deliver a conventional negative which can be retouched, enlarged and used in the ordinary way.

His "very soon" to all who have spoken to him or attended his demonstrations has all the ear-marks of scientific reticence rather than a desire to exploit his revolutionary invention in a profitable market as quickly and as lucratively as he can.



(Left) AND THIS IS HOW IT WORKS. — The diagram shows what goes on inside the Land Camera. After a picture is snapped, a turn of a knob on the side of the camera advances the film and positive paper through the pressure rolls. When the film and paper are peeled apart a minute later, the paper has become the picture—and all in one minute.

(Right) THE MAN WHO INVENTED "ONE-STEP PHOTOGRAPHY". This photograph of Edwin H. Land, 37-year-old President and Director of Research of the Polaroid Corporation, Cambridge, Mass, is an enlargement of a picture taken with his new invention —the camera that develops and prints each shot within a second of the "shooting."

Exit The Pukka Sahib

By GEORGE E. JONES

In New York Times Magazine.

A Yankee cousin tries to assay the worth and valour of the Pukka Sahibs—now alas fallen from their high estate!

He was a tall, burly, rather red-faced man who in appearance resembled greatly the caricatured concept of a 'Poona colonel.' Now wearing tweeds he had been retired from the Indian Army. This English gentleman took a long sip from his "burra peg", comfortable in the genteel and faded surroundings of the hotel lounge in Simla, where all was quiet and decorous. We had been talking of India, her politics and prospects of independence. The temptation was irresistible to ask this man, "What will be your feelings when the Union Jack comes down from India?"

His face settled into a hard sadness as he stared ahead, idly toying with his glass. At length he answered, his voice dropping almost into a whisper: "I don't know, really Probably I shall be sorry. This has been our home for nearly forty years. We have no other. We'd planned to settle down here, my wife and I, to spend the last years of our lives. Now I don't know."

The question had stirred him. He continued: "You know, we've made mistakes out here. I dare say it is partly our own fault that we are losing India. Yet I've tried to do my best, not only for England, but for India. I've tried to do my best for these people. Others like us have tried to do our best. But it wasn't enough."

Thunderous Politics

His voice trailed away, lost in his contemplation of defeat. All over India such voices are swallowed up in the thunderous politics and strife which in this day are accompanying the decline and fall of the Pukka Sahib, that most fabulous figure of a colonial era—the proper gentleman.

Such is the human aspect of this new turn in events which now faces the "thin red line of Empire" in this country. To define the Englishman (or Scot, or Irishman) in India is no easy task, and the sum total of his work must be left to future historians. Probably history will return a mixed verdict.

There have never been more than a few thousand British "career" citizens in India. Today the number is probably somewhere between twenty and thirty thousand. A precise estimate is difficult; in scanning census figures one must allow for the fact that many Anglo-Indians (Eurasians) prefer to register themselves as Europeans and they talk incessantly—and pathetically—of the 'home country" they have never seen.

Furthermore, the full-blooded Briton may be a domiciled European" who has, in effect, been removed from the soil of his ancestors perhaps for generations. Nor can one properly include the transient troops of the British Army—as distinct from career officers of the Indian Army—who pass in and out of India.

In a country of nearly 400,000,000, therefore, this is a surprisingly small band of British subjects in whom reside the cultural concepts, political

(Continued on Page 6)

Immured Monks Of Tibet

He will not stir out of his cubicle. He will not speak. He sees no man for his unseen attendant pushes the Bikshu's bowl of food through a hole in the wall.... till life ebbs out.....

By Satya Bhooshan Sen

The unique land of Tibet is unique not only in its geographical situation but also in its attitude to life and outlook on the world abroad.

The first thing or the one thing that would strike any one visiting Tibet is the tone of religious sense prevading there, dominating the life of the people from morning to evening and from evening to the dawn again, from the very birth onwards through life's career on to death and even beyond.

Austerities or even self-tortures in the name of [illegible] or for the sake of religion have been known to be practised by peoples of different countries in different periods of history. But nowhere perhaps has self-torture gone to such a great extreme as self-imposed imprisonment practised by the immured monks. And where else than in Tibet can one expect to find this odd instance of this severest form of austerity?

The Decision

A monk who so decides will undertake to keep himself imprisoned in a specially constructed room and will not stir out while he is alive. When he is ready for such a programme he will find out such a room wherever it might be vacant. He will then notify his desire to the monks of the nearest monastery who would make all arrangements for him. In sympathy and in regard for the great devotee these monks would accompany him up to his last resting place on earth and duly install him there.

Such a cave abode consists of a single room some times built over a flowing stream which bubbles up in the centre; it is about five paces square built of solid stone walls unbroken by windows. The only doorway, a low one, stands open when they all go in. They spread a mat made of interlaced strips of cloth, put up images of gods and place holy books in their proper places and also leave there a small wooden frame and a lamp to be fed by butter

After a short prayer they take leave of the devotee monk—the last farewell and close the door behind them. Blocks of stones with pebbles filling up the interstices are then walled up against the door closing up all possibility of light or outside influences creeping in; there is an outer wall along the front of the room facing the doorway. The only opening is a tiny tunnel at the bottom beside the doorway and a sort of a chimney above. Everyday in the morning a monk comes and pushes a bowl of food through the loop-hole—food just befitting a monk. Every sixth day he is allowed the luxury of making himself tea for which he is also given a piece of tea (brick tea) and a little butter every sixth day and a bundle of firewood twice a month. It is only this monk who is entitled to enter even this outer court but of course he is not to enter into conversation with the devotee inside.

No Such Madness

Such is the condition in which he has to live till his last day on earth. Of course all this is self-imposed and there stands nothing in the way of his writing for and getting release. But if he so much as even talked with the monk outside his spiritual credit for the entire period thus devoted would be irrevocably lost. So nobody is known to succumb to such madness. On the other hand any monk outside falling sick may pray for this anchorite's intercession on a piece of paper and have it pushed inside. The recluse inside prays for the sick man which within certain limitations takes effect and brings round the patient in two days. But the recluse inside may not make any communication in writing from his side.

These reports are fully confirmed by travellers who went to Tibet and had the privilege of getting first hand information; of course nobody, not even A Tibetan monk, can expect to go and see when such a devotee is once inside. Some of them report that some of the monks before final retirement underwent shorter terms of internment as a trial.

The extreme case on record is that of the Lama who thus lived interned for sixty-nine years. He had wished to see the sun again before he died and had written down his wish to be let out. He was all bent up, his body was nothing but light grey parchment-like skin and bones and clothing turned into rags. His eyes had lost their colour, and were bright and blind. His hair hung round in uncombed matter locks absolutely white. He had a thin unkempt beard and had never washed himself all these years or cut his nails. He had scarcely been carried out into the sun light when he died.

Who Is A Hero?

Such a life of self-imposed exclusion is certainy more heroic than a hero stepping to a battle field to sacrifice his life for his country; because the hero has awaiting before him the prospect of glory as a martyr for the cause of his country, whereas an immured monk must be prepared to live and die unwept, unhonoured and unsung. One wonders what keeps him up in this heroic attitude. He must have a steadfast faith and an immovable conviction. To him the short earthly existence in the dark cave is only a preparation and counts as nothing when compared to the glorious eternity that awaits him when his period of trial would be over.

He sits and lives there in absolute seclusion. He reads from the holy scriptures or recites prayers and worships the images of the gods; may be rapt up in meditation he becomes oblivious of the march of time. When the end draws near and if his mind is unclouded he takes the wooden frame under his armpits so that he may die in a sitting posture as Buddha is represented in paintings and statues.

Everyday a bowl of food is pushed in through the small hole beside the doorway. The recluse takes it at night and puts back the empty bowl to be filled in for the next meal. One morning the food in the bowl is found untouched; it is assumed that the monk inside is unwell. If this state of thing gets repeated the next morning also an anxiety is felt which increases daily. If six such days pass the natural conclusion is that the monk must have died and the blockade is cleared away and the door opened.

Last Rites

The abbot of the monastery sit there by the deceased and along with the other monks prays for five or six days. Then the body is wrapped up in a white garment, a covering is placed on the head and the body is burnt in a funeral pyre The ashes are collected, kneaded together with clay and moulded into a small pyramid which is deposited in a chorten.

This system of internment for life is akin to and may be an enlargement of Indian Buddhist practice of periodical retreats from the worldly life or the Indian Brahmanical idea of retiring from the worldly life and retreating to a hermitage after a certain age. with the object of gaining a clearer grasp of religious and spiritual truths and advancement on the path of devotion and spirituality. In the instances of the immured monks the Tibetans seem to have made and end of the means.

Between Ourselves

Do you remember the story of the Old Man, His Son And The Donkey?

If you do—and even if you don't—turn over to page 23 of this issue and read the humorous skit "On Humorous Skits." It is the current BCW version of old Aesop's fable. Only don't ask us who is the old man, who his son and which the donkey! Verb. sap.

★

Remember (again) the letter which appeared in this column some weeks ago under the heading "Not A Trojan Mare?"

It has received a riposte all the way from the United States, and this Department naturally feels flattered that it is already receiving sort of international notice.

The pride of place this week obviously goes to Miss Margaret Bourke-White:

★

When Is A Spade A Spade?

"My attention has been drawn to an article by Mr. D. G. Tendulkar in your column "Between Ourselves" on March 16th in which Mr. Tendulkar refers to an item about me in the New York Times Book Review section. I would like to point out that the New York Times writer has by no means quoted the full text of my lecture on India. I feel that it is rather unwise of Mr. Tendulkar to refer to a word lifted out of its context, as this was, without having the full text of my lecture on India to which to refer.

During my recent months in India, I felt that it was a privilege to come to know the Indian people a little, and to have the opportunity to talk with Indians ranging from their leaders down to the typical peasant. Meeting all types of Indians as I did gave me a great sense of confidence in the future of India; a feeling that there was something vital and dynamic there, and that once given a chance for normal educational and industrial development something of importance to the whole world was coming out of India.

The fact that posibly I have been able to convey this feeling to my audiences in America seems to be reflected in the kind of mail I have been receiving. I have picked at random a letter I have just received from an Indian student of the University of Iowa who heard me speak last week over the radio. His name is M. V. Nadkarni and he writes:

Dear Miss Bourke-White, This is just to say how greatly I appreciate the views expressed by you on India at your interview on the WSVI last night. On behalf of the people of India I offer my sincere thanks to you for the same."

I would be much obliged if the editor of the Sunday Chronicle cares to publish my letter and that of the Indian student which I enclose here.

MARGARET BOURKE-WHITE

Darien (U.S.A.).

We are glad to publish Reader Bourke-White's rejoinder along with its enclosure. We may add, however, that we had given a clean bill to her in our comments on Reader D. G. Tendulkar's letter. Our (prophetic) anticipation has been more than justified by what our contributor has written above and also what Indians in the States had written to her.

It is true lifting words and phrases from the context often distorts their meaning and that it is not safe to comment on the strength of such quotations. Mr. Tendulkar may have been 'unwise' in doing so, but why has Miss Bourke-White avoided making us wise as to what exactly the context was when she called Gandhi a menace? Did she? Or is that adjective itself an invention of the writer in the N. Y. Times?

We seek this further clarification irrespective of Miss Bourke-White's right to call the Mahatma a menace? In fact we went out of our way in making a case for her in our original comments. The old man has really been a menace all through his life—as much to Indian conservatism and complacency as to the British Empire and (now) to the American atom.

Again, therefore, we desire to vindicate Miss M. B-W's right to call (what looks to her like) a spade a spade. In fact it's not merely a right but a duty.

But the point is did she—or did she not?—call the Mahatma a menace? That's what made Tendulkar see red—and that's exactly what our contributor has skipped over.—Ed.

★

"Evasive Nonsense"

" I, being a student, evincing keen interest in the students' movements of India and the world, want to state my own views on the scathing criticism of Mr. Baroo in his article on students.

I congratulate Mr. Baroo for his evasive nonsense. He is following the footsteps of conservatives who dislike students' mighty demonstrations pledging solidarity to great and solemn causes. It is through propaganda and agitation that the great revolutionary activities are carried. Students of Calcutta flowing their blood for the Viet Nam fighting for freedom and democracy, are the symbols of perfervid zeal of new India full of revolutionary awakening.

Students are the architects of a nation. They shall have to keep pace with the moving world. By slogans, propaganda, demonstrations, processions, and meetings they are steeled into the struggle for future responsibilities. They will have to guide the destines of the people, so they train themselves in the arts of revolutionary uprisings side by side with their putrid text books.

I think Mr. Baroo has seen only one side of the picture. Many student organizations arrange study circles, literacy camps and physical welfare camps. I think Mr. Baroo is befogged with prejudices. He will see light if he goes deeper into the psycho-analysis of students and their exemplary politics.

J. L. DHOLAKIA.

Bhuj (Cutch).

We publish Reader Dholakia's letter without comments: Of course the outburst was expected—as evidence of Baroo's criticism going home!—Ed.

★

All correspondence meant for this Department should be superscribed: "Between Ourselves", Bombay Chronicle Weekly, Bombay.

PRISONER-PRESIDENT OF STATE PEOPLE'S CONFERENCE

By Ratan Lal Bansal

Sheikh Abdullah, the tiger whose roar last May startled the Kashmir Valley, is President-elect of the All India States Peoples' Conference.

Sheikh Abdullah has been elected to the presidentship of the All-India States People Conference. The fact is very significant since this is the first time in the history of the Conference that a state worker has been accorded this signal honour.

His election to the Indian States People Conference marks the beginning of a new era in Indian States' Politics. It is symbolic of the important fact that the people's movement in Indian States has completed its period of infancy and is now emerging as a powerful popular movement, quite capable of standing on its own legs.

The State of Kashmir is by far the largest of all Indian States in point of area. As it happens it is also the only Indian State whose borders touch those of foreign powers like the U. S. S. R., Afghanistan. Tibet, and Chinese Turkistan.

From the point of view of natural scenery, Kashmir is famous as the paradise on earth. But the four million and twenty thousand subjects of this "Paradise" are suffering the worst possible misery and agony.

The age-old feudal system which flourishes there in its fullest extent, has sucked the marrow of the people and made their lives miserable. Sheikh Abdulla belongs to this class of suffering humanity and has shared their difficulties and miseries. He is not one of those well-wishing intellectuals who try to understand the people's problem from a distance but is one who has experienced them by personal suffering.

The father of Sheikh Abdulla, Sheikh Mohammad Ibrahim was a weaver of woollen cloth residing in Saura village, situated at a distance of about six miles from Srinagar, the capital of Kashmir. But Sheikh Abdulla was not destined to see the face of his father, as the later died a few months before his son was born on December 5, 1905. Sheikh Abdulla was the sixth son of his parents and an object of great affection for his widowed mother and elder brothers.

Even as a child he turned a rebel against the existing social and economic inequalities as well as the administration. One of these events which is till fresh to his memory was the painful and slow death of a very beautiful and healthy young neighbour on account of extreme poverty, leaving old parents and two sisters absolutely helpless to mourn him. Though a child of only eight years, when the body of the deceased was brought out for cremation and the heart-rending cries of the old parents began to resound the locality, young Abdullah resented the privations of the poor, who despite best efforts to earn a living should die of hunger.

Another moving incident which left a deep impression on Abdullah was the thrashing of a few wood cutters by an officer for their inability to pay the octroi tax. Abdullah was then student of class VI only but undaunted he went to the officer and severely reproached him for his tyrannous behaviour. The officer felt ashamed and let the poor fellows go.

It was on that day that the little child asked himself another question, "How and why should an administration continue where the poor have so much to suffer?"

As years rolled on Abdullah accumulated experience and learnt the answer to his querries which led him to the irresistible conclusions that miseries could only be ended by overthrowing the regime of injustice and inequalities.

He passed the Matriculation Examination in 1922 at the age of 17 and joined Shri Pratap College, in the Science faculties, with a view to take up medical line later. But he fell ill and failed. He later joined Islamia College, Lahore. His outlook at that time was limited only to the welfare of Kashmir Muslims. The same year some Kashmiri Muslims presented a petition to the Maharaja of Kashmir for being accorded certain privileges for themselves on the basis that they constituted seventy-five per cent of the population of the state. But the Maharaja expelled the petitioners from the State. They came to Lahore and started their agitation against the Maharaja. One day some of them happened to meet Abdullah who though moved by their story of the occurrences at home, the reply he gave them was characteristic of his way of thinking and of his confidence in the people and their future success. He suggested that they should first make the common people understand their point of view and their objects and then the authorities will not dare behave so.

He passed B.Sc. in 1928 and joined the M.Sc. classes in chemistry at the Aligarh University and passed out in 1930.

On his return to Kasnmir Abdullah began to organise the Muslims to safeguard their rights. Some Punjab Muslims' Communal leaders like Sir Mohammad Shafi were also showing interest in Kashmir politics and Abdullah's attitude at that time was not very much different from theirs'. He prepared a memorial and on it he got the signatures of thousands of Muslims. He had not forgotten the experience of 1924 when the memorialists were expelled from the State. Accordingly he arranged that in case the same thing happened again, the work must not come to a dead stop.

The memorial was duly sent to the Kashmir Government. The Maharaja being in France at that time a Ministry under Mr. Wakefield was running the administration. The Ministry asked Sheikh Abdullah to meet them and represent the matter personally and his frankness created a good impression on Mr. Wakefield but nothing came out of it.

Abdullah then began to agitate through the Punjab papers for his demands. The State authorities imposed a ban on the entry of such newspapers in the state. He then started the publication of the "Kashmiri Mussalman" from Lahore and when this too was banned brought out another paper named "The Mazalum Kashmir," which had its circulation in thousands in Kashmir. Sometime afterwards when the Maharaja returned from France, both the Hindu and Muslim Jagirdars planned to give tea parties in his honour. To persuade the Maharaja to accept the Muslim invitation, Sheikh Abdullah organised many public meetings wherein he proved himself to be a great orator. The Maharaja however declined to accept their invitation.

Owing to his preoccupation in public affairs, the financial burden of Sheikh Abdulla was falling on the shoulders of his brothers. The Sheikh did not like it and decided to find some means of supporting himself. This was a welcome opportunity for the state which offered him the post of Science Teacher on Rs. 80/- per month.

Little did the state authorities realise that he would not desist from propagating his ideas among the students. But the Sheikh fearing nothing did exactly that and his students began to popularise his ideas in every corner of the State which led to great civic consciousness.

The state authorities were very much perplexed. They at last decided to suppress their growing menace with a firm hand. The same year, when Jummoo after the Id prayer of the "Khulaba" was being recite a Sub-Inspector of Police ordered it to be discontinued in the middle. The people of Jummoo thereupon circulated large posters of protest. When these posters reached Srinagarthe Sheikh sent some of his students to paste them in the prominent places. These students were put under arrest, but thousands of Muslims collected on the spot and snatched the students away from the police.

As soon as the Sheikh learnt of these happenings, he reached the scene of occurrence, led the Muslims who had collected there to the Jama Masjid and delivered his first political speech to the crowded gathering. When he returned from Jama Masjid, some twenty thousand Muslims followed him to his residence and had to yield there to their persistent request of delivering another speech. The State authorities thereupon wanted to transfer him to another school at Muzzaffarabad, about 100 miles away from Srinagar. It was evident that it was to wean the Sheikh away from the people. His friends and the then Education Minister Nawab Khussar Jang advised him not to go and he was dismissed from service.

This was however a blessing in disguise. The Sheikh now began to organise public meetings in different parts of the state, leading to a great political agitation. The state then decided to appoint a committee and wanted the names of seven persons from Jammoo and Kashimir to be forwarded for inclusion. Sheikh Abdulla got the seven names ratified by a meeting attended by some sixty or seventy thousand persons. But at the close of the meeting, one man delivered a very stirring and violent speech. This man was arrested two days later

On this, the infuriated Muslims raided the jail. The authorities replied by opening fire. This was a signal for a state-wide movement. Sheikh Abdullah was arrested and martial law was declared. The public, as yet untrained in self-discipline replied by rioting and soon the movement took a communal colour. This made it unpopular in the non-Muslims circles. But the opportunist communal leadership of the Punjab reaped its harvest of cheap fame and popularity. It is because of these unhappy events that Sheikh Abdullah and the awakening in Kashmir even now is looked with suspicion by some non-Muslims outside the state.

The Glancy Commission was appointed to investigate the happenings and make recommendations but it was not found possible to accept even the insufficient and halting recommendations for reform made by it. The Sheikh again resorted to popular movement and organised the 'Jammu Kashmir Muslim Conference'. Soon however, he realised the inadvisability of a communal organisation, and mature considerations only confirmed his belief.

He became averse to the ways the Punjabi Communal Leaders were propagating their views and in 1935 he issued a statement saying "The Kashmir communalism was a by-product of the Punjabi leaders communal propaganda. I do not want that the self elected guardians of ours should interfere in our affairs. Hence forward I shall devote all my energies to the attempt that the state movement should follow the lead of the Indian National Congress and its principles. It will certainly take some time but I have decided to rid the country of the cancer of communalism in spite of all the obstructions or difficulties that may be ahead in the path."

It took the Sheikh about five years to fulfil his arduous mission. During this period the Sheikh came in to contact with Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and he was deeply impressed with the latters non-communal and realistic outlook. Pandit Nehru in turn greatly appreciated Sheikh Abdullah's courage, working capacity and organising power. The result of this happy association was that the Sheikh declared in the Muslim Conference of 25-27, March 1938 in his Presidential speech, "Our first work is to remove the Hindu, Sikh, and Muslim distinction from the social and political field of activity and create a United National front. Our second work is to see that every adult male and female gets the right to vote and that joint electorate is introduced.

To give these ideas practical shape, he proposed to the Muslim Conference Working Committee on April, 27 1939, that henceforth the Conference should be called the "Jammu Kashmir National Conference." The proposal was then severely opposed but was later accepted on August 8, 1939, henceforth all the people of Kashmir began to assemble under the banner of the National Conference and it became the authoritative representative organisation of the Kashmir state People. Even now there are some communal organisations set up by loyalists and hunters of cheap fame. But their activities are confined to mere paper propaganda in favour of the State.

Later, on Pandit Nehru's suggestion Sheikh Abdullah got the National conference affiliated to the All India States' People Conference and became an active member of the later. Last May when the British Cabinet Members were trying to unravel the political tangle with the help of Indian Leaders and were emphasising again and again the necessity of recognising the rights and privileges of the Indian Princes, a roar was heard in the beautiful Kashmir Valley. The tiger of Kashmir demanded the Maharajah to "QUIT KASHMIR" and the voice was echoed and re-echoed by the four million subjects of Kashmir till it was vocal enough to stir the whole of India. This beautifully displayed the real feeling of the States' People in relation to their rulers. The Sheikh was charged by interested parties, that he was attempting to efface a Hindu kingdom from the map of India but it is very interesting to remember that while Muslim Organisations opposed this move, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru who according to Churchill and Jinnah represents caste Hindus only, staked his life in support of the movement.

The movement still continues although Sheikh Abdullah and hundreds of his Hindu-Muslim Colleagues are lying in various jails.

The All India States People Conference has honoured no less itself than Sheikh Abdullah by declaring him the president elect for its coming session while he is still in jail. This puts the seal of approval on the Kashmir Movement and all that it stands for. On the other hand it has created a situation necessitating the immediate release of the Sheikh. Shall we expect the Kashmir authorities to understand the significance of the expressed desire of nine crores of Indian States' People?

If they release him at the right moment they will earn the goodwill of the people; but if they keep him behind the bars even now, they will only swell the ranks of those who have begun to realise that the Indian Princes are a hindrance to the Indian progress and must therefore be liquidated.

LONG LIVE SHEIKH ABDULLAH!
LONG LIVE REVOLUTION!

Exit The Pukka Sahib

(Continued from Page 3)

power and economic assets of 200 years of British rule in India.

They, for the most part, are "Pukka Sahibs. Into this strange land their predecessors transplanted intact the drawing rooms, the books, the clubs, the cricket matches and the fashions of their far-away green isle. Along with those essentially harmless diversions they imported not so felicitous ideas of class superiority, exclusiveness, a refined lust for money and an overwhelming sense of the "white man's burden". These shortcomings, of course, were not confined to the British sons and daughters of the colonial generations.

These Britons were the backbone of the Empire's strength—in the Indian civil service, that renowned tight little group of Government career men, trained in the highest ideals of superior birth and administrative duty; in the regular officers corps of the Indian Army with similar ideals; and in British commercial houses, where young clerks are—or have been—as carefully selected and supervised in their social life as prize stallions.

These were the British who gave the most to India and took the most from it. They also had the most to lose in the shattering of their world in India.

Many a 'Pukka Sahib" today looks regretfully on the past. The materialist remembers the day when the high salaries and economics accorded a career man in India enabled a moderately talented and hard-working Briton to retire on a semi-wealthy basis.

Snobs And Nippers

In those days servants were cheap, houses were cheap and, furthermore, one didn't have to bother about the extraordinary income tax. In those days the Englishman would look forward to a comfortable old age in England or perhaps in Vancouver or —if he loved India enough—in a quiet hill station.

On a broader basis an old time civil servant in India is disturbed by present conditions within his own caste. Unsettled political conditions and higher living costs have made it difficult to lure the "best type" of young man to India. Scanning the younger generation of White Sahibs, he may mutter "the young bounders" as he sinks deeper into his club chair. Or he may quite genuinely concern himself with the deterioration of talent and responsibility among the newcomers.

Here an interesting point arises. With all his condescension, the career Englishman of the old days supposedly got along better with the Indians than the later crop of, say, the last twenty years. Once the English official or business man or officer was a man of intellectual administrative quality. (Examinations for the Indian Civil Service once were stiffer than for the home service, whereas the situation is now reversed.) With all his sense of birth and station, the older type of Englishman in India is presumed to have been more uniformly correct and gracious toward the Indians than the younger generation, which tends to fluctuate between camaraderie and arrogance.

The gradual influx of a "lower" type of Englishman has partly modified the outlook of British society in India. The growing political and economic power of the Indians adds its influence to bring about a new, though somewhat uncertain, relationship between the White Sahib and India.

To what extent, then is the Pukka Sahib passing out of the picture? For an answer one must turn back briefly to English society in India as it was recorded by Rudyard Kipling and others of past generations. From the adventurous, free-booting origins of British rule in India, it passed through successive phases, at least two of which are worth noting. One was the appearance of Warren Hastings, who sought to instill in the servants of the East India Company a regular and at least reasonably correct concept of public service.

From Burra To Pukka

About this same time also—at the beginning of the nineteenth century—Englishwomen began to come to India with their husbands or in search of husbands and thereby introduced that cold, uncompromising hostility of Western womanhood toward Eastern allures.

The other main milestone was the mutiny of 1857, the fires of which not only destroyed any remaining friendliness between the races but also resulted in the abolition of the "John Company" and the introduction of standardized and hand-picked services—the civil service, police service and the Indian Army.

Thus emerged the Pukka Sahib as a finished product. Its highest definition was to be found in the government and military services, but business firms followed suit.

In India even today the Pukka Sahib stands apart. Almost any European can, through economic, political or professional position, become a "Burra Sahib". Since "burra" means "big", this classification in a personal sense refers to any "big shot." Often as not, the Indians and even the Europeans use the term derisively as they do the feminine equivalent of "Memsahib."

Not so of the Pukka Sahib. At its broadest the term is used to refer to gentility, good manners, good morals (public and otherwise) and intellectual and cultural attainments. At its most narrow it applies to superficial qualifications of proper birth, proper schools and proper position. In any event it once set the decorous pace of English life in India.

Grim Solace

The Englishman today is still keenly conscious of his "duty" to India. He may not be able to define precisely England's contribution and duty to India but he is sure it is there. Genuinely he feels that India is not ready for independence but he feels also that British power must soon depart.

If the British citizen in India derives any consolation from his present situation, he does so from two sources. He may take a rather grim solace in the thought that India will miss British rule when it departs. Or he may look about him and watch the manoeuverings of the other whites—the Americans and the central Europeans.

The American colony in India, numbering fewer than one thousand, observes its own protocol, a rather loose adaptation of the English variety. Central Europeans, consisting mostly of about 1,500 refugees, have been subjected to considerable criticism from Indian commentators, partly because they have done well economically and partly because they are beginning to apply for British citizenship rather than waiting for citizenship in independent India.

Each Briton in India has in a sense a personal share in three hundred years of tradition composed of many things: the glory of empire, personal profit, duty and a pathetically futile effort to transplant "this blessed plot, this earth, this realm" onto a timeless and immutable soil.

The Englishman may feel (and logically, according to his own lights) that this tradition has earned its keep in India. He holds his head high even as he retreats. But as he falls back, he experiences puzzlement—something went wrong with the equation of British rule in India, and his world is coming to an end.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

A new DISPOSALS Feature

WEEKLY SELECTION

For Immediate Sale to the Highest Bidder by Public Opening of Tenders

1. The following unused clothing, located at Military Farm, Kirkee:—15,000 white Dosutie caps, 15,000 white Dosutie shorts, 12,000 white Dosutie smocks, and 1,000 white long coats. For sale in one lot only. *Reserve pric Rs.* 2[illegible],000/-.

2. 149,000 lbs. of Kapok, suitable for cold storage plant packing, located at Engineer Stores Depot, Avadi, *at reserve price of annas eight per lb.* Bids for minimum of 10,000 lbs.

3. 68,500 unused jute mattress covers, size 36 in. x 2 in. x 4 in., located at Engineer Stores Depot. Avadi, *at reserve price of Re. 1/- per cover.* Bids for minimum of 5,000 covers.

4. 16,680 gallons of Emulsol (kerosene soap emulsion) for general household cleaning purposes, located at Central Ordnance Depot, Cheoki, *at reserve price of Re. 1/- per gallon.* Bids, for minimum of 5,000 gallons.

5. 5,270 celluloid sheets in various colours, sizes 54 in.x24 in. in gauges 30 G and 31 G, and sizes 50 in. x 20 in. in gauges .06 in. .25 in., 16G and 25G, located at D.G.I. & S. Depot, 34A & 34B, Chingrihatta Road, Calcutta. For sale in one lot only. *Reserve price Rs.* 75,000/-.

6. 10,600 used bicycle lamps (front) and 2,000 used electric bicycle amps (rear), located at Central Ordnance Depot, Jubbulpore. For sale in one lot only. *Reserve price Rs.* 16,400/-.

7. 450 unused imported Pit-Saws, blade 7 ft. For sale in one lot only. *Reserve price Rs.* 9,000/-.

8. 300 unused imported parallel Bench Vices, cast 6 in. For sale in one lot only. *Reserve price Rs.* 7,500/-.

9. 1,300 unused imported Hand Grinding Machines, Bench type, 6 in. x 1 in. For sale in one lot only. *Reserve price Rs.* 13,000/-.

10. 7,000 unused small Brazier Bellows *at reserve price of Rs. 5/- per unit.* Bids for minimum of 1,000 units.

Items 7, 8, 9 and 10 are located at Central Ordnance Depot, Cheoki.

11. 3,300 *unused Milk Cans and* 1,000 *unused Milk Pails.* (The cans consist of 1,300 ten gallon capacity, 300 eight gallon capacity, 500 four gallon capacity, 400 hree gallon capacity and 800 two gallon capacity). Located at Eastern Command Stores, M.F.D., Meerut. For sale in one lot only. *Reserve price Rs.* 35,500/-.

12. 680 cwt. ot Copper Strips, size 18¼ in. long, .54 in. wide, and .31 in. thick, located at T. P. 2, Railway Siding Ordnance Factory, Cawnpore, *at reserve price of Rs. 75/- per Cwt. Bids for whole or part quantity.*

Quantities of all items are approximate only.

The highest bid above the reserve unit price received by Deputy Director General (Co-ordination), Directorate General of Disposals, New Delhi by May 4th, 1947 will be accepted. DO NOT SEND OFFERS BELOW RESERVE PRICE. The successful tenderer will be informed and the deposits of unsuccessful tenderers returned by May 12th, 1947. Public Opening of tenders at 11 A.M. on May 5th, 1947. Stores must be removed by May 27th, 1947. They will be sold "as is, where is."

Sealed tenders in double covers superscribed "WS20", may be sent on plain paper; special forms are not required. No tender will be considered unless accompanied by receipt for 10% of the bid deposited in favour of Director General of Disposals in a Scheduled Bank or a Government Treasury CHEQUES WILL NOT BE ACCEPTED. Permits to view from Regional Disposals Offices at Calcutta, Bombay, Lahore, Cawnpore and Madras.

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This advertisement will not reappear. Look out for next Sunday's Selection.

Ronne's Antarctic Diary

Chapter III

Politics And Pastry Cooks Not To Speak Of A Fire

By Comdr. Finn Ronne U.S.N.R.

Ronne Antarctic Research Expedition Base, "Port of Beaumont, Texas," Antarctica, April 1. For the last two weeks we have been unloading the M|V Port of Beaumont as she lay out at anchor in Marguerite bay. Our small boats have been ferrying supplies ashore, wending a wary way past a huge overhanging cliff of ice which juts out over the water from a glacier moving into the sea.

Since this steep ice shelf is only 500 feet from our camp site and towers 100 feet in the air, our boat crews have kept a nervous ear cocked for sounds of its imminent collapse. Fairly constant creakings and groanings within the mass did not seem to change its stability, so the crews kept on working near it, though admittedly pushing their throttle a bit hard when they got very close.

But our first crew out this morning noticed that the crevasse between the glacier and what will some day be an iceberg had widened dangerously. Unloading operations were cancelled and the best course of action discussed.

A detail consisting of Chief Engineer Charles Hassage and pilots Charles Adams and James Lassiter decided to blast in an attempt to remove the menacing ice mass. They lowered eight charges of TNT into the depths of the crevasse and connected wires to the impulse box.

The results, to put it mildly, were spectacular. Buildings shook, snow and ice flew in the air, the earth rumbled, and great thunderous roarings echoed and re-echoed from the snowy mountains nearby.

Our British neighbours rushed over to see if there had been an accident.

The cliff? It's still there. The boys are going to try again tomorrow.

April 2, 1st Bulletin

The antarctic social season is at its peak. This small cove is as crowded, relatively, as the Port of New York and landing boats are going back and forth carrying social notes and invitations to luncheons and cocktail parties.

This strange turn of events was brought about by the arrival of H.M.S. 'Fitzroy' and H.M.S. 'Trepassy' bearing His Excellency, Lieut. Col. Miles Clifford, Governor of the Falkland islands.

Within an hour after the two ships dropped anchor near the Port of Beaumont, Commander Ronne received a cordial note from His Excellency inviting him to drop over for a chat. Commander Ronne and two of his aides went on board to discuss with the Governor some of the mutually interesting problems arising from occupation of Stonington Island by both a British and an American expediton. From the Deck of the 'Fitzroy we could see the Union Jack and the Stars and Stripes flying near each other.

The Governor again expressed his regret at the Chilean depredations of the American site. (In earlier dispatches Commander Ronne disclosed that supplies cached by a previous U. S. expedition had been wantonly destroyed. This is the first indication, however, that the Chileans are believed responsible: In the earlier messages Commander Ronne had stated that three different groups—from Chile, Argentina and England—had visited the base at one time or another.)

Entente Cordiale

After this talk Governor Clifford extended an invitation to return for luncheon. The invitation was accepted and guests included Commander and Mrs. Ronne, Captain Isaac Schlossbach of the Port of Beaumont, First Mate Nelson McClary, pilot Harry Darlington and physicist Harries-Clichy Petersin. Later in the afternoon the other members of the Ronne Antarctic Research Expedition were invited to cocktails.

Both occasions were very pleasant social affairs. The Governor proposed toasts to the Ronne expedition, and to continued friendship between Britain and America in all parts of the world. He stressed his desire for cooperation between the British and American parties on Stonington island, saying that both were "furthering scientific knowledge for the benefit of all mankind."

Commander Ronne returned the toasts and expressed regret that the present unloading operations on the Port of Beaumont precluded the possibility of returning the invitation.

The two British ships will leave in the morning. Late in the afternoon, after wishing them godspeed, the Ronne party returned to unloading its vessel. The days activities were a pleasant break in the routine of ferrying supplies to shore and restoring the base camp.

April 2; Second Bulletin

H.M.S. Trepassy, one of two small British ships here to visit the Ronne Antarctic Research Expedition, caught fire last night as she lay at anchor and was severely damaged before the flames were finally put out this morning. Together with H.M.S. Fitzroy, the Trepassy was carrying the Governor of the Falkland islands and his party on a routine inspection of British bases in the Antarctic, and they had called on us at our base here.

Captain Burdon, skipper of the vessel, was retiring last night when he smelled smoke coming into his cabin. He went below to investigate and upon opening the door to the engine room found it black with smoke. He plowed through to discover that the heating boiler was burning and immediately went topside to order all hands on deck. He organized and led teams combatting the fire and, with his face covered, forced his way into the heaviest burning area.

The Trepassy's engine room crew managed to get their diesel started and pulled alongside the Fitzroy to get additional equipment and help. Many hoses poured water on the burning area and once during the battle the fire seemed to get under control. A few minutes later, however, it started afresh. Many aboard believed the ship would be completely lost and expected the fuel tanks to blow up momentarily. But by 8 o'clock this morning the fire was out and the situation under control.

Captain Burdon, the hero of the tragic incident, fought the fire until 5 o'clock this morning when he was overcome by the smoke and taken to his cabin under doctor's care.

Members of our expedition on board the Port of Beaumont were unaware of the dramatic scene until hours later. We then offered all assistance, but by that time the fire was well under control and help was not needed.

Later, Captain Burdon, feeling well again, came on board the Port of Beaumont for a chat. Our Skipper. Isaac Schlossbach, accompanied him back to the Trepassy to aid in conducting a survey of the damage. It was found that with a few repairs to the wooden hull of the vessel she would be able to navigate safely back to Port Stanley, Falkland islands, where a larger repair job would enable her to return to her home port in St. Johns. Newfoundland.

April 2, Third Bulletin

Chief Commissary Steward Sig Gutenko reports that, as the weather has grown progressively cooler, our crew members' desire for their daily cigarette quota has fallen off and, most noticeably, a desire for more sweets daily has taken place.

Most of the men readily admit that while back in the States they never ate more than a pound or two of candy a year but evidence here shows that. in the past two days, 42 pounds of candy has "gone down the hatch." Gutenko, due to shortages in the U. S., was unable to get as many frozen eggs or as much butter as he had hoped for and has continually promised the men much more pastry —and in large quantities—providing a lost food cache containing these items, now six years old, is recaptured before the winter night sets in.

The road to this cache lay through 12 feet of solid ice. The cache had been made here by the expedition of 1939-41 by dynamiting a vaulted room in the side of a glacier. An ice-box is not hard to make in the Antarctic, but when it is six years old the covering of ice has practically preserved it—and its contents—forever.

Glacier ice, which is formed under pressure, is far harder to chop than the commercial ice to which one is accustomed. The pastry lovers in our crew will tell you that picking into this ice gives you the same sensation as though they were pecking at iron. They were on the verge of weakening in their resolve to uncover the cache, when a demolition team came to their rescue.

This demolition group, led by Charles Hassage, Chief Engineer, and now known more familiarly as "Dynamite Chuck", had sudden success in uncovering the cache in a way on which chuck had not counted. Yesterday, Chuck made another attempt to get rid of that dangerous hanging ice cliff which has been a menacing obstruction to our unloading programme.

Blastway To Pastries

Chuck, with crampons on his boots, carefully approached the edge of the tottering ice cliff from the top of the glacier. Then, tied in by a rope secured by co-pilot Charles Adams, he edged himself close enough to lower 32 sticks of dynamite far down into the crevasse made by the ice cliff. After a speedy retreat was made, he detonated the charge.

The resulting blast was heard far and wide but the seemingly indestructible ice cliff still remained. Chuck was discouraged and felt the day had been wasted.

Early this morning, however, to everyone's surprise, the much-worried-about ice cliff was not seen in its usual spot but was discovered to be quietly drifting out to sea in the form of just another huge iceberg. Chuck then turned his dynamiting talents toward finding the previously established glacier ice-box cache and a charge was made approximately 15 feet down from the known entrance to the cache. A few minutes later the blast proved that the charge had been most correctly placed, for all ice near the cache was made so pliable that it could be easily shoveled away. The extra frozen butter and eggs in the cache are now at the disposal of cook Gutenko for the pastry-loving crew members.

This expedition's members have already been forced to acquire "The Antarctic Disease"—"dirt". As our camp's snow melter has not as yet been put back into condition and our ship's water supply provides only enough for cooking needs, we are relying solely on our rainmaker. Again, this is our engineer of many talents, Chuck Hassage. He has forced our sluggish rain evaporator to make water up to 600 gallons a day but as this process requires constant attention and as Hassage is a busy man these days. our weekly shower has turned up only every 10 days or so.

April 5, Titbits Day

There's just no accounting for tastes on Antarctic expeditions. ....In food, that is.

Take meat, for instance. When Chief Commissary Steward Sigmund Gutenko announced that the meat diet for the duration of the expedition would be grade a steak five times a week, there was a shout of approval. Meat is an important morale item and since refrigerator space was at a premium, Gutenko had stocked up exclusively on Filet Mignon.

The first six week on board ship and ashore here the steak dinners were a joy to all

Then several men, notably climatologist Larry Fiske, began to show concern for Sig's health. They suggested a few days of rest. They'd handle the galley, they promised; just so Sig got better. It developed that in his absence, Filets Mignon would have become Hamburger generously daubed with catsup.

Chief Gutenko has, however, promised Sealburgers just as soon as the first young Seals are brought in from outlying hunting grounds, and Penguin breast will soon be on the menu too.

"Duel In The Sun"

Second Pilot James W. Lassiter, the Expedition's self-appointed movie projectionist, has one reply to eager inquiries regarding the night's showing: "Duel In The Sun". The feature may be any one of a score of different films we have on hand, starring Laurel and Hardy, Bob Hope and others, but as far as Jim's concerned, it's "Duel In The Sun". The fact that the film hasn't been released nationally in the states yet is beside the point.

Dishes

Incidentally, Jim's avocation may

(Continued On Page 18)

First Women In Antarctic

Mrs. Finn Ronne the wife of the leader of the second U.S. expedition to Antarctic this year and Mrs. H. Darlington wife of the Chief pilot of 'the Expedition'. They are the first women to set foot on the Antarctic Continent.

Delhi Letter

From
Our Special Correspondent

NEW DELHI.

A showdown with Labour employed in Central undertakings, such as Railways, Posts & Telegraphs is becoming almost a certainty. The strike in the Ordnance Factories is the beginning of this showdown.

The issues are clear cut. They are higher wages and no retrenchment. The Labour leaders have evolved a new doctrine, that an employee has a vested right in his employment, and the State should keep under employment workers, though the job, for which they were engaged, is completed.

The Government, and particularly the members of the Central Legislature have so far followed the easy path of appeasement. The members of the Central Legislature advised the Government of India against retrenchment on the Railways The Government accepted the advise. The result of this decision, on one side is the "go slow movement" and on the other side, an allround enhancement of rates and fares by six and a quarter percent.

The origin of the second world war could be traced to the appeasement of Japan over Manchuria. The origin of the threatened General Strike could similarly be traced to the appeasement of Railwaymen. And just as Spain provided a sort of rehearsal for the last World War, so also the present strike in the Ordnance Factories, is a sort of a rehearsal for the coming struggle between Labour and the Government of India.

The Right Of Writ!

It is true that a worker has a right to demand employment from the State. But the State has also the right to demand full working days work from a worker. The employment benefits become possible when workers in employment make their maximum contribution to the production of wealth. In India, unfortunately, the responsibility lies entirely on the State or the employer. The worker is taught to demand the maximum of benefits wit' minimum of production. in fact, productivity has declined alround ever since the Peoples Government has taken office at the Centre and in the Provinces.

The ideas have begs. Idea has gone round that it is their own Government and, therefore, would do nothing to them, even if they indulged in anti-social activities. The latest provocation, according to reports, will be the recommendations of the Central Pay Commission. The Labour Leaders have known what these recommendations are and they have already condemned them as entirely inadequate and insufficient to meet their demand. They, according to reports, are making feverish preparations to launch in a General Strike on the Railways, on the Post and Telegraph Departments and elsewhere. Their plan is to paralyse the Government established by law and by common consent in this country.

The Central Pay Commission has done a good work of their job. They have drawn very largely from the conditions of employment in England.

OPERATION SABOTAGE?

The Commission, has, however, not urged on Labour that every increase in their pay should be accompanied by a pro rata increase in the production of wealth and efficiency. That was urged in Britain by the Socialist Cripps and its application in India will also be on British Model. It is a pure accident that recommendations of the Pay Commission, when implemented, will cost the already much harassed Indian Tax payer something like Rupees twenty-six crores on the Civil Side of the Government. The pay structure of the Defence Services, which shall be modelled on the Central Pay Commission's recommendations will further enhance the Pay Bill of the Government of India, by at least another ten crores.

These recommendations shall have very wide repercussions and are bound to affect the Provincial Pay Bill as well. The Bombay Government alone, it is reported, has set aside three crores for the increase in its Pay Bill. Another 36 crores for the Provincial budgets could be a safe guess of these increases. An additional burden of nearly six crores a month is not a small sum of money. The Labour Leaders would like to eat the cake and have it. The struggle, which is being planned, may not be so much against the inadequacy of pay as against the Retrenchment of the War employed surplus personnel from the Services.

Logic Or Logistics?

The Government is bound to reduce the staff, which has become redundent by the reduced Governmental activity. Prima Facie, this attitude is neither logical nor reasonable. If it were logical, the leaders of Labour should have launched similar movement agaonst the rapid demobilisation of the armed forces, over million of whom have already been released and thrown on the market. It would have been understandable, if the Labour Leaders had demanded no retrenchment from any Service. This they did not, because they knew that War being over, a soldier must go back to his field. Logically, therefore, the War being over, the War employed Babus and workers should similarly go back to their homes. But Babus and Workers are now making a common cause to blackmail wages for jobs, which do not exist. In other words they demand holidays with pay. The issue is a straight one. If the public wants to sympathise with these Babus and Workers living on doles, it must be ready to pay higher and higher taxes. Liaquat's last Budget will pale into insignificance next year, if an army of parasites is to be maintained at higher and higher scales of salaries.

There is another aspect of this question. It is said that "when a Government strikes a bad patch, largely from no fault of its own, its first instinct should be to seek co-operation of every responsible organ of publicity to explain the causes of the crisis and to prepare the public for the necessary measures it must take to meet it." In India, the Publicity Department of the Government of India has singularly failed to enlist co-operation of the Press and the Public. It would be well if the Government were to explain to the public, what is being planned in India and warn it against the damages of unwarranted sympathy.

Operation Sabotage

The other showdown, though not so immediate, is apprehended from the Princely Order. The real fight is not between the Chancellor Bhopal and the Congress, but between the Political Department and the Congress. Notwithstanding Mr. Attlees' Quit India Declaration of February 20 and notwithstanding the agelong struggle for freedom of the Princely Order from the Yoke of the Political Department, the Princely Order continues to regard the Political Department as its best friend, philosopher and guide.

It was the Political Department, which wrecked the Government of India Act 1935. It was, again, the Political Department which wrecked the Cripps' Offer of 1942. It is the Political Department, which is out to wreck the unity, freedom and solidarity of this country now. Looking from this angle, the Residents Conference held here last week, was the most ill-advised Conference, as far as the Freedom of India movement is concerned.

Let me analyse the position. The British have declared that Paramountcy will terminate on June 30, 1948. Sir Stafford Cripps, as early as 1942 had advised the Princes to enter into fresh treaty relations with the Government of India of to-morrow. Putting the two together, it means all the treaties, the Princes have at present will, automatically lapse on June 30, 1948.

The new Government of India will not have the same power and authority as the British had or have at present. These new treaties, therefore, may have to be on the terms of the Princes. And unless these treaties were negotiated and signed in time, the whole political and economic fabric of India will be distorted, torn up and dislocated on July 1, 1948. Hyderabad and Mysore, for instance, may not allow Indian Railway and Telegraph Systems to operate through their territories.

The Reason Why--

The Princes have learnt from Mr. Jinnah that it pays to stand out of the Constituent Assembly. They are standing out, notwithstanding the appeals made by some of the Rulers and their Ministers. They are staying out, because the Political Department is at their back. They are staying out because some of the Arch-enemies of the Congress, have joined them as their Dewans and advisers.

There is a second aspect of this question. Indian States, raised large armies during the war. These armies have now been returned to the States. These armies, particularly in Hyderabad have not been disbanded. In addition, it was recently stated in a communique that the Nizam has an "Irregular" force, of 4,000 Arabs. Why has the Political Department permitted large private armies by the States, when the need for those armies is over. And why the Nizam has been permitted to employ an army of non-Indian, non-British Arabs in his State.

Is it a surprise that reports of an impending invasion of BERAR have found currency all over the place? The Labour Government may be all sincerity over the Quit India Declaration, but its agents, particularly in the Political Department are not. They are out to Balkanise the country and create pockets of their own influence all over India. That they and their Princely dupes are playing a losing game is a certainty. A showdown is also a certainty.

A good night kiss

THE SQUASH THAT PROVIDES THE PERFECT END TO ANY DAY

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Teg's MANGO Squash

SECOND TO NONE

THE PRODUCT THAT MADE TEG FAMOUS

German Fishermen's Secret Landing On Heligoland

Hunt For Buried Treasure Churned Up By Explosion

ROYAL NAVY DESPATCHES PATROL TO SCARE AWAY LOOTERS

CUXHAVEN, April 19, (Reuter): German fishermen, disregarding strict naval orders that no one may go near Heligoland until official inspection parties have declared the shattered island safe, are believed to have landed there secretly during the night in search of buried treasures and loot churned up by yesterday's explosion, radio messages from a naval vessel off the island said this morning.

NAVAL PATROL

The Royal Navy despatched a patrol to chase off German fishing boats which were reported to be moved along the coast of the island and to fire warning shots if necessary.

Marshal of the Royal Air Force, Sir Sholto Douglas flew over the island after the explosion last evening. Aircraft observers reported that the two coastal defence batteries on the northern and southern ends of the island had completely disappeared and that the submarine pens had been demolished.

It was revealed today that there was a premature explosion of the detonator when two Officers were preparing the final fusing arrangements on the island yesterday but fortunately the detonator had not been connected to the fuse wire leading to the mass of explosives.

The two Officers were slightly injured.

FIRST REPORT

The first Naxal eye-witness report by radio from a sounding boat off Heligoland was given today by Lt. Commander Frank Graves and Lt. Bernard Cahill. They radioed "we are lying about a mile off the southern end of the island. There is a huge creater where the main entrance to the cliffs' tunnel system used to be."

There appears to have been landslides in the red cliffs north of the lowlying fishing village and there is no sign of the U-boat pens.

Most observers reported that houses on the island were still standing and in the village were other houses with their roofs still on.

The lighthouse at the end of the breakwaters was also still standing. The general impression from the southern end of the island is that a landslide has taken place though there does not seem to be much change in the appearance of the northern side. There were no fires burning, observers reported.

The vessel will anchor off the island tonight and it was expected that a naval reconnaissance party will go ashore in advance of the landing tomorrow morning of a small group of scientists and technical experts who are to study the effects of the explosion.

Observers' reports dispelled German fears that the island would be completely destroyed.

A senior Naval officer today said "our job was to demilitarise Heligoland only and that is what we have done."

STOP PRESS

SIR MAUNG GYI RESIGNS

RANGOON, April 19 (Reuter): Sir Maung Gyi, member for Public Works and Rehabilitation on the Burmese Executive Council, has tendered his resignation to the Governor, it was authoritatively learned here to-day.

Sir Maung Gyi was the only member of the Interim Government who did not contest the elections to the Constituent Assembly.

BURMA CONSEMBLY ELECTIONS.

RANGOON, April 19 (APA): Although official counting of votes would not be complete until the middle of next week, the Anti-Fascist People's Freedom League to-day announced that 156 of their candidates, including 106 returned uncontested, had been elected to the Burmese Constituent Assembly. According to the official list only two communist candidates, Thakin Tin Tun and Ye Maung, have been returned to the Assembly so far.

COUNTRYCRAFT SINKS IN TAPTI RIVER

SURAT, April 19 (API): A big countrycraft, on its way from an Arabian port to Bombay, sank yesterday in the river Tapti about ten miles from Surat as a result of the cyclone. The craft was swept into the river mouth by the rough sea and strong winds and was soon engulfed by the onrushing river current.

The crew numbering thirteen managed to save themselves by swimming ashore.

"QUEEN ELIZABETH" SAILS AGAIN

SOUTHAMPTON, April 19 (Reuter): The 85,000-ton Cunard liner "Queen Elizabeth," which ran aground at the entrance to Southampton water on her last east-bound voyage, sailed from here today for New York, two-and-a-half days behind schedule.

Frontier Govt. To Release Politicals

Cabinet Endorses Gandhi—Jinnah Appeal For Peace

PESHAWAR, APRIL 19, (A.P.I.): THE FRONTIER GOVERNMENT HAVE ANNOUNCED THEIR DECISION TO RELEASE, AS SOON AS CONDITIONS PERMIT, ALL POLITICAL PRISONERS WHO ARE NOT CHARGED WITH OFFENCES OF VIOLENCE.

In a press 'communique' issued this evening the Frontier Government say: "The Provincial Government associate themselves whole-heartedly with Gandhi-Jinnah appeal and they call on all the people in the Province to respond to it in all sincerity. They invite special attention to the injunction that all should 'not only refrain from acts of violence and disorder, but should also avoid both in speech and writing any incitement to such acts.'

"Government have, for their part, decided in the spirit of that appeal unconditionally to release, as soon as conditions permit, all political prisoners who are not charged with offences of violence.

The Government have no intention of interfering with the freedom of expression of political opinion or with peaceful meetings, but they must impress upon all in the Province that processions and picketing have in the past proved an incitement to acts of lawlessness and that they cannot be permitted until normal conditions return."

5,000 POLITICALS TO BE RELEASED

PESHAWAR, April 19 (API): Following the announcement by the Frontier Government to-night, about 5,000 Muslim political prisoners are expected to be released during the course of the next few days.

These prisoners are in the Frontier jails in connection with the Muslim League civil disobedience movement in the province. The movement was started on February 20 and during the movement almost all the Muslim League leaders and prominent workers in the Frontier were arrested. They include Pir of Manki Sharif. Khan Abdul Qayum Khan, Leader of the Opposition in the Frontier Assembly and a number of other frontier M.L.As.

Dr. Khan Sahib is expected to address a press conference to-morrow morning.

MAHATMA TO MEET VICEROY AGAIN?

Partition Issue To Figure In Second Phase Of Delhi Talks

NEW DELHI, April 19, (API): It is understood that Mahatma Gandhi may be visiting Delhi again before the end of this month in which case he will have further discussions with the Viceroy and be present at the meetings of the Congress Working Committee beginning on May 1.

The Viceroy in the next fortnight will have perhaps completed his consultations with H.M.G. and may be in a position to sound political leaders with some rough outline of the procedure he will adopt with a view to securing the concurrence of the political parties as far as possible.

VICEROY'S NEXT MOVE

While the next move is a matter of mere speculation now, informed quarters believe that the Viceroy's main endeavour has been to bring in the Muslim League into the Constituent Assembly and in order "to make it easy for the League" desired that the Congress should remove any ambiguities that there might have been in its acceptance of the State paper as amended by the December 6 statement.

It is learnt that the Congress leaders were reluctant to give any further clarification and that at any rate they considered no useful purpose would be served by reopening a settled issue so long as the League' demand for the dissolution of the Constituent Assembly remained. It is further pointed out that in the course of the recent debate in Parliament members of the Cabinet Mission had made categorical statements that the Congress has accepted the December 6 statement.

LIVE ISSUE

According to informed quarters the discussion phase is now over and the partition of India is a live question which requires to be tackled realistically. This in itself is a big problem which will take some months before the boundary and other questions of major policy are settled.

The Congress Working Committee at its forthcoming meeting is expected to consider this question and adopt a resolution on it.

The Muslim League's attitude, according to authoritative quarters, remains the same, namely, that the Congress should first agree to the Muslim League demand for Pakistan and give up the agitation of Bengal and the Punjab. Once this principle is acceded to, the League would have no difficulty to open direct negotiations with the Congress on other issues

KING'S SPEECH TO REFER TO INDIA

LONDON, April 19 (Reuter): Legislative measures by which the British Parliament will authorise transfer of power to India and Burma will be mentioned in the King's speech outlining Government's forthcoming programme when he opens the new Session of Parliament in Autumn, writes Franser Wighton, Reuter's Political Correspondent. At the present moment, it is not known whether plans will be sufficiently advanced for the Royal Address to indicate when the necessary bills will be introduced in t heHouse of Commons. Political quarters on the present indications think early spring the likeliest time.

FIRES RAGING IN TANK

Forcible Conversion In Frontier Villages

PESHAWAR, April 19, (A.P.I.): The situation is reported to have deteriorated in the town of Tank where fires are again raging tonight. South Waziristan Scouts are defending the town against attackers and firing is taking place.

Trouble is also reported from Kulachi.

The Frontier Government has issued the following 'communique' this evening on the situation in the Province:

"Some houses and shops in Tank are still burning and reports have come in of further trouble from the outlying villages of the District.

Cases of forcible conversion are reported from several villages including Kalagor, Dhalla, Rodikhel and Mandra. Twenty-four casualties are reported from these villages and a number of persons have been kidnapped.

BANNU SNIPING

Bannu city was sniped from outside last night. The police and Frontier constabulary who were in the "morchas" returned the fire. Strong security measures have been taken today and troops are patrolling around the city area.

"Two persons were wounded —by shooting in Peshawar city today.

POLITICAL PRISONERS DAMAGE JAIL PROPERTY

Political prisoners imprisoned —in Haripur Jail in Hazara District, are reported to have damaged windows, doors and other jail property. Some cots were burnt.

The Pir of Manki Sharif who is also in same jail is stated to have pacified the rioters.

Two warders were assaulted this morning in the criminal convicts portion of Haripur Jail.

FRONTIER BAN ON PAKISTAN AMBULANCE

CAMPBELLPUR, April 19 (A.P.I.): The Frontier Government have banned the entry of the medical aid mission of the Pakistan Ambulance Association into the Province. A notice to the effect was served on the Mission which was on its way to Peshawar at Khairabad railway station.

CROWDS EXCHANGE BRICKBATS.

LAHORE, April 19 (API): The two communities are reported to have fallen out among themselves last evening on a trivial matter but were soon separated. Late in the evening crowds of Hindus and Muslims exchanged noisy slogans and war cries, culminating in exchange of brickbats. The police picket near the locality reached the spot within three minutes and a head constable fired two shots to scare them. Fussilades of brickbats, however, continued for half-an-hour, when police reinforcement reached there. The Sub-Inspector heading the force fired two shots and dispersed the crowds. No one was injured. Two persons sustained brickbat wounds.

FIVE KILLED IN CALCUTTA

CALCUTTA, April 19 (API): Five persons died and 38 others were injured in to-day's incidents in the city, according to information which has not been officially confirmed.

48-HOUR CURFEW IN BENARES

BENARES, April 19, (A.P.I.): After nine days of peace, two stabbing incidents took place in Benares today.

Fortyeight-hour curfew has been imposed from 4 p.m. today in the vicinity of the affected areas. The curfew will be relaxed for one hour in the morning and another hour in the afternoon. The assailant in one of the incidents was arrested after a pursuit.

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LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS

NEW YORK COTTON MAY.

NEW YORK, April 19.

Previous Closing	35.20
Today's Opening	35.22
Difference	+2
Today's Closing	35.60
Difference	+40

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

NEW YORK, April 19.

New York Stock Exchange opening prices:—

Anaconda Copper Mining $35-3/4.
General Motors $54-3/4.
United States Steel $66-1/8.
United States Steel Pref. unquoted.
—(Reuter).

Time For Action Has Come

JAWAHAR'S WARNING TO INDIAN PRINCES

States That Don't Come In Consembly Now Will Be Declared Hostiles

DISRUPTIVE TACTICS OF POLITICAL DEPT. EXPOSED

GWALIOR, April 18, (A.P.I.): Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru who addressed the annual session of the All-India States Peoples Conference declared that any Indian State, which did not come into the Constituent Assembly now, would be treated as hostile State by the country. Such a State, he added, would have to bear the consequence of being so treated.

"Our aim at the moment isto liberate whatever part of India we can and we shall then deal with the question of getting independence for the rest. India's march towards freedom would brook no more obstruction.

CONSEMBLY WILL GO AHEAD

Pandit Nehru said that the League had not entered the Constituent Assembly in spite of frequent invitations. The door was still open for the League, but he wanted to make it clear that the Constituent Assembly would go ahead despite everything. The Constitution-Making had been necessary even previously, but in the present context, after the British Government's announcement of the decision to quit India, it was all the more urgent. If any part of the country wanted to remain out of it, they are welcome to do so and we on our part will decide what sort of relations we shall have with them. He pointed out that the Congress had been opposed to division of India, but out of practical consideration it had to pass a resolution demanding division of the Punjab. It had done so because there was no way out of the situation.

TIME FOR ACTION

Pandit Nehru, at the outset, referred to Sheikh Abdullah, who had been elected to preside over the session and said that he could not do so because he was behind prison bars. "When I think of him behind prison bars, I hang my head in shame. All I can say now is that Kashmir is like a flame in my heart. Some day it will bring forth some result."

"At this critical juncture", Pandit Nehru went on, "we should not lose our temper, as it would only harm our cause. Everything has to be viewed as a part of a bigger whole and not individually. There are important decisions to be made. The time is past for passing resolutions and expressing views.

"We have to chalk out a line of action and then follow it. Mere expression of sentiments is no use at all."

Pandit Nehru referred to the disturbances in the country and said that it was unfortunate that there had been bloodshed during the past few months. "It is our duty to end this bloodshed", he said; but "I repeat that we have to advance in spite of them. They might block our progress, but they cannot stop us altogether. But for these strifes, we could have devoted all our attention to vital questions like the removal of poverty."

A PAPER DECLARATION

Referring to the Indian States, Pandit Nehru recalled the declaration made by the Chancellor of the Chamber of Princes last year urging the States to initiate popular reforms and said that he had welcomed this declaration even though it did not come up to expectations. But even these limited reforms were not put into effect, he said. The declaration remained by and large merely a paper declaration.

He added that the Constituent Assembly was now engaged in framing a new Constitution for a Free India. Acceptance of the Cabinet Mission's plan was—and still is—a step in the right direction. Representatives of Indian States and the Muslim League had not yet participated in the Constituent Assembly. The League had not entered the Assembly, despite frequent invitations. The door was still open for the League, but he wanted to make it clear that the Assembly would go ahead with the task of framing a Constitution despite everything. Such Constitution-Making had been necessary even previously, but in the present context—after the British Government's announcement of the decision to quit India—it was all the more urgent. The Congress had made it clear that no part of India would be compelled to join the Union against its wishes and if any part of the country wanted to remain out of it. it was welcome to do so.

"We on our part will then decide what sort of relations we shall have with them", he said.

STATES & CONSEMBLY

Pandit Nehru said that rightly or wrongly some agreement had been arrived at between the Negotiating Committee of the Princes and the Negotiating Committee of the Constituent Assembly on the method of selecting the States representatives for the Assembly. He reminded the audience that the Constituent Assembly was part of the Cabinet Mission's Plan and had to work within its limitations. He himself wished it had been possible to work on an independent plan of their own. But the question was not what was desirable or desired, but what was possible and practicable under the circumstances. It was not possible to ask the Praja Mandals in the various States to send up their own representatives to the Constituent Assembly, as the Assembly itself was the creature of the British Plan and was bound by its limitations.

One of the limitations was that States representatives could come into the Assembly only through the door held by the Princes.

When the agreement was reached with the Princes Negotiating Committee, it had been made clear, added Pandit Nehru, that final approval would have to come from the people of Indian States. It was true that certain things were accepted. "Though we did not like them, we accepted them only because we felt it would facilitate the entry of the States into the Constituent Assembly," he said.

The Congress, Pandit Nehru continued, had been very much opposed to a division of India, but had recently, on practical considerations, passed a resolution demanding the division of the Punjab. It had done so because there was no way out of the situation. The question here again was not of desirability but of facing realities. There was no other course, but for the Punjab to be divided—and it would be divided. The same thing applied to Bengal.

WARNING TO PRINCES

"We were not satisfied with the method of selecting States representatives, but we had to concede certain points, because we knew that if the States joined the Assembly, the work would be finished more easily. I commend you to accept the agreement arrived at between the Negotiating Committees."

All the Princes did not belong to the same category. Pandit Nehru said. There were some who had done the right thing and declared their willingness to come into the Constituent Assembly. They deserved to be congratulated. Others were moving slowly putting obstacles in every possible way. They were finding all manner of excuses and demanding all sorts of terms and conditions before entering the Assembly. Deploring this "shopkeepers mentality" Pandit Nehru said that a bargaining spirit would not do good to the Princes. It was a very shortsighted policy which would result in creating enmity between them and the rest of India.

"All those who do not join the Constituent Assembly now would be regarded as hostile States and they will have to bear the consequences of being so regarded. Our aim at present is to liberate as much of India as we can—half or three fourths—and then to deal with the question of independence for the rest.

I know we have had to make a lot of concessions. But sometimes one has to pay a high price in the interest of the country's larger interests" he said.

Pandit Nehru declared that it was the duty of the Praja Mandals to demand the setting up of Constituent Assemblies in their respective States to frame their own constitutions.

DISRUPTIVE POLITICAL DEPT.

Pandit Nehru referred to the activities of the Political Department which, he said, had succeeded in misleading a number of States.

Speaking as a member of the Interim Government he wanted to make it clear that the Interim Government was unaware of the activities of the Political Department. Officials of the Political Department acted secretly and mysteriously. Judging by their activities, it would seem that they were interested in dividing the country not into one or two bits, but into one hundred or more bits.

Pandit Nehru also referred to the Jamsaheb of Nawanagar's visit to London and said: "If he thinks the future plans of India are to be laid in London, he is very much mistaken."

The open session of the All India States Peoples Conference adjourned till tomorrow after Dr. Pattabhi and Pandit Nehru's addresses. The General Council is meeting tomorrow morning to draft resolutions which will be placed before the plenary session tomorrow evening.

ROUSING RECEPTION

The annual session of the State Peoples Conference was attended by 800 delegates from all over the country, besides prominent leaders including Acharya Narendra Dev, Mr. Shankar Rao Dev, Mrs. Kamaladevi, Mr. V. G. Krishnan Menon and others.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Pattabhi Sitaramayya who arrived here by plane this evening were given a rousing reception at the aerodrome. Pandit Nehru drove straight from the aerodrome to the Town Hall through the beflagged streets thronged with citienzs to receive the civic address.

What do you know about the food you eat?

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CITY & SUBURBS

To-day

Hindu: Chaitra Vad 14, 2003.
Muslim: Jamadi-ul-Avval 27, 1366.
Parsi: Avan 19, 1316.
Sunrise: 6-19 a.m. Sunset: 6-57 p.m.
Hightide 11-38, 23-42.
Lowtide: 05-19, 17-28.

Today's Engagements

SWASTIK LEAGUE: 18th Anniversary celebrations at Seth V. M. Swastik Mandir, at 4 p.m., today. Mr. Morarji Desai, Home Minister, will preside.

BOMBAY HOMOEOPATHIC ASSOCN.: Hahnemann Day, 5-45 p.m., today, Talmaki Wadi, Tardeo Road, Mr. Morarji Desai, presiding.

TEA PARTY TO DR. DADOO & NAICKER: A tea party will be held under the auspices of the Imperial I. C. Association, to meet Dr. Yusuf Dadoo and Dr. G. M. Naicker, leaders from S. Africa, at the Taj, today, at 5-30 p.m.

ENGINEERING AND AUTOMOBILE EMPLOYEES CONFERENCE: At 9-30 a.m., today, at Jinnah Hall, Congress House Bombay, under the presidentship of Sri. S. K. Patil.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: "Psychology—Occult vs. Modern" is subject of lecture to be delivered at 6-15 p.m., today, at Wadia Building, Opp. Flora Fountain.

BOMBAY SPIRITUAL CENTRE: Discourse in English by Swami Tirth on "Theory of Relativity as applied to Philosophy", at 4-30 p.m., today, at Laburnum Road, Gamdevi.

THE SAMYUKTA KARNATAK SANGHA: Prof. V. M. Inamdar will speak on the Works of Wasudeva, at 5 p.m., today, at the Khalsa College Hall, under the presidentship of Sri. N. V. S. Murti.

ANJUMAN-I-ISLAM: Opening ceremony of Anjuman-i-Islam, Kurla Girls' School, at 10 a.m., today, at Mehtab Lane, Kurla.

B. E. S. T. WORKERS UNION: An urgent general meeting of the members of the B. E. S. T. Workers' Union at 9 p.m., today, at the Co-operage Maidan.

THE MODEL INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL: Industrial Exhibition to demonstrate handicrafts courses prepared by the School today (Sunday) at 9-30 a.m., at Rammohan English School, Prarthana Samaj, Bombay 4.

Telegraphic Notification

Booking of telegrams to Dera-Ismail Khan is suspended until further notice.

Weather News For Farmers

FORECAST TILL MONDAY MORNING:—Light to moderate rain will occur locally in the Surat district and the Konkanpatti. Light showers will also occur at a few stations in the rest of Gujarat, Khandesh, Mawal, the Deccan and the Bombay Karnatak.

OUTLOOK FOR FURTHER 2 DAYS:—Generally dry weather.

Programmes Of Kher & Vartak

Mr. B. G. Kher, Prime Minister of Bombay, will leave Bombay on Monday evening and visit Jaipur, Udaipur and Ajmer, reaching Delhi on the following Monday (April 28)

Mr. G. Vartak, Minister for Local Self-Government, will inaugurate the Village Panchayat Conference at Karamsad, today (Sunday).

TODAY ON RADIO

BOMBAY—1
SUNDAY, April 20.

244 m. (1,231 kc/s)—7-30 a.m. Swat Kalika (by D'Amel) 7-40 News (M) 7-50 News (G) 8-0 News (E) 8-15 News (H) 8-30 Gajanan Karnad (Violin) 9-0 Programme of Gujarati Garbigeeto 9-15 Sadiq Ali Akhtar: Thumri Geet (R. Sarosh) 9-30 Narayanrao Vyas (Bilaskhani Tod) 11-0 Film Songs 11-45 Musical Rupak in Gujarati.

12-15 p.m. Moghubai Kurdikar (Jaunpuri) 12-45 News (M) 12-50 News (G) 12-55 Vinodini Dixit (Gaud Sarang) 1-25 News (H) 1-30 News (E) 1-40 Music 4-20 Minu Muzumdar (Gujarati Geeto) 4-40 Baban Manjrekar (Multani) 5-0 Gajanan Karnad (Violin) 5-15 Programme for children (M) 5-45 Mandolin Recital 5-55 Locals 6-0 News (E) 6-10 News (H) 6-15 Ninu Muzumdar (Gujarati Geeto) 6-30 Sadiq Ali Akhtar: Thumri (Ghazal, Ghalib) 6-45 G. S. Yellapurkar (Kannad Bhajans) 7-0 Gajanan Karnad (Violin) 7-30 Narayanrao Vyas (Marwa) 8-0 News (M) 8-15 News (G) 8-30 Readings from poem of P. K. Atre 8-45 Feature in Gujarati written by Chandrakant Suraria 9-0 News (E) 9-15 News (H) 9-30 B. B. C. News 9-40 Programme Parade 9-45 Air Orchestra (D'Amel) 10-0 Concerto Hour.

Robeson Barred As Un-American Propagandist

PRETORIA (Illinois), April 18, (U.P.A.): Mayor Carl Triebel refused today to let the City Hall be used for a reception for Paul Robeson, the famed Negro singer

Earlier the Mayor had said that the City Hall could not be used for the reception since he opposed any appearance in the city by "any speaker or artist who is an avowed propagandist for an un-American ideology".

Liaquat's Memorandum To Viceroy

(From Our Correspondent)
NEW DELHI, April 18

Lord Mountbatten is taking a definite hand in restoring Law and Order in India. The Gandhi-Jinnah peace appeal and the Governors' Conference were steps in this direction.

Some quarters are sceptical about the actual result of Gandhi-Jinnah appeal. As a logical consequence of the appeal private communal armies, it is urged here, should be disbanded and the League should call of the movements against the Ministers in the N.W.F. and Assam The flare up on the Frontier is on the contrary, is on the increase and the League has not slackened its all out attempt to dislodge the Khan Ministry.

Liaquat Ali Khan in a lengthy communication to the Viceroy has urged for formation of a League Ministry in the Punjab. A demand has been made for the holding of general elections in both the Punjab and the Frontier to obtain the electorates' verdict. The view in Delhi is that peaceful conditions are necessary for holding fresh elections and peaceful conditions are lacking both in the Punjab and the Frontier.

It is against this background that important Conference is being held this morning, those participating being the Viceroy, Governor Caroe, Pandit Nehru and Premier Khan Saheb.

Congress circles trace the Frontier upheaval to League Headquarters in Peshawar and to outside Leaguers who have been touring the Frontier. League circles having been encouraged by fall of the Punjab Ministry is going full steam ahead. The League organ 'Dawn's' political correspondent, writing this morning, lays down three conditions for peace, namely, dismissal of Ministry, release of arrested Leaguers and fresh general elections.

Jagjiwan Ram To Inaugurate Depressed Classes Conference

NEW DELHI, April 19 (API): The Hon. Shri Jagjiwan Ram, Labour Member, is leaving to-night for Gwalior to inaugurate the Gwalior State Depressed Classes Conference. He will return to Delhi on Monday morning.

BLAST FURNACES AS REPARATIONS

C. R. Reveals Govt's. Intention To Put Up Steel Works

NEW DELHI, April 19 (UPI): Addressing the annual general meeting of the Steel Re-rolling Mills Association which was held here this morning under the chairmanship of Mr. N. N. Rakshit, Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, Industries Member, Government of India, announced that the Government of India were negotiating to acquire huge blast furnaces from Germany available for reparation. These furnaces would be put up in two State-owned and State-operated steel works that Government proposed to erect in the very near future.

Mr. Rajagopalachari, however, expressed doubts whether these huge furnaces would be available to India as other big countries were also after them.

The Industries Member said that after these two steel works were erected, the entire requirements of re-rolling mills in India would be met by these.

Mr. Rajagopalachari, referring to the import of steel, discouraged individual attempts at bargaining with foreign countries for import and said this would raise the price of imported steel.

He asked the Re-rolling Mills Association to improve the quality of steel they produced. He also wanted them to handle labour carefully and be sympathetic to it. They must understand the problems of labour as working near a furnace was not an easy job because the atmosphere there was "both morally and physically hot."

KIMBERLEY, April 18. (Reuter): The Royal family were shown £3,000,000 worth of diamonds—all spread on one table—when they visited the diamond offices at Kimberley today. The most valuable stone was pure white of 83 carats worth £15,400 from Alluvial State diggings in Namaqualand.

Why Auchinleck Attends Camberley Conference

NEW DELHI, April 18 (API): A Press Communique says:—

Statements appearing recently in the press in India and in England have mentioned that Field-Marshal Sir Claude Auchinleck, Commander-in-Chief in India, is to attend the Conference to be held at Camberley under the direction of the Chief of Imperial General Staff in May and that there was some special significance to be attached to his participation.

Field-Marshal Sir Claude Auchinleck, in common with Commanders-in-Chief of all other Overseas Commands of the British Commonwealth, is going to the Conference to discuss general matters of organisation and administration relating to the British Army, a part of which is in India. The future defence of this country when it achieves its independence in 1948 will not be his concern and, therefore, will not form a subject for discussion at the Conference.

The Conference lasts for one day only, after which the Commander-in-Chief with certain other senior officers from India will take part in an exercise connected solely with the future training of the army. This exercise will last for four days.

The lessons to be brought out at this exercise are likely to be of value to the armed forces of India in the future whatever the constitutional structure of the country may be.

Jam Saheb Not On Political Mission

NEW DELHI, April 18 (API): The Director of Public Relation of the Chamber of Princes in course of a statement issued to-day says that there is no truth in press reports that the Jam Saheb's visit to U. K. is in connection with a political mission.

It is understood the Jam Saheb has proceeded to England in connection with business of his own State.

It was also not true that the Jam Saheb and Nawab of Bhopal, Chancellor of the Chamber of Princes, told the recent meeting of the Princes in Bombay that they had information to the effect that Britain did not propose to leave India by June, 1948.

HOMES MADE SAFER WITH NEW INSECTICIDES

Thousands of lives will be lost this year due to malaria, dysentery and other diseases spread by flies and mosquitoes. Fortunately, modern science has developed insecticides such as DDT and pyrethrum which protect the home against the insect menace.

The discovery of DDT has brought about a great change from the earlier method of killing insects through the constant use of sprays and powders. One of the most efficient methods of using DDT is to spray a 5% DDT oil solution on walls, ceilings and other surfaces where insects crawl. After DDT is sprayed the oil evaporates, leaving a deadly film of DDT on the surface. When insects touch this film they become gradually paralyzed and eventually die. The killing power of DDT persists for weeks and even months after spraying. DDT, though deadly and long-lasting in effect, is slow in its action.

On the other hand, pyrethrum is unsurpassed for clearing rooms of insects quickly. Pyrethrum is obtained from a daisy-like plant that grows in Kenya, British East Africa. Unlike DDT, pyrethrum sprays result in rapid knock-down. Insects passing through a pyrethrum spray become immediately paralyzed, drop to the ground and soon die. Through skillful blending of synthetic compounds with pyrethrum, knock-down insecticides are now available which are far superior to pre-war types of pyrethrum sprays.

Pyrethrum kills annoying insects quickly while DDT retains its killing power for a long time. The use of both insecticides gives the household complete protection against the dangers and discomforts of insects.

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To be sure you get **FLIT SURFACE SPRAY**, ask for the green tin with the marching soldiers. When you buy **FLIT**, look for the soldier on the yellow tin.

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Experienced educationist (M. A. L. T.) Cum First Class orator, well versed in current problems, Tutor or Private Secretary to a Maharajah or a rich Magnate, head of an Educational Institute or Adviser to a Publishing Firm—In or out of India. Apply Box No. 5561, "Bombay Chronicle"

SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted one first class Pilot and one Ground Engineer for aeroplanes in Alwar State. Apply before 1st May. 1947, to undersigned stating age, experience, qualifications, minimum salary acceptable, with copies of testimonials Controller Household Alwar, Jeyvilas Palace. Mt. Abu. (2991)

Wanted Representatives in all parts of India for the Bengal Immunity Company. Good prospects for capable men. Apply R. Dutta, 153. Dharamtalla Street. Calcutta. (3038)

Wanted good and experienced Architectural Draughtsmen. Apply stating lowest salary expected to: Labour Officer, Calico Mills, Ahmedabad. (3155)

Wanted immediately for Mofussil, a smart Stenographer. Apply stating age, qualifications, speed in short-hand and typewriting, previous experience, caste. Salary Rs. 90 p.m. plus Dearness allowance, whole time service, with boarding and lodging. Single man would be given preference. Those who are willing on this condition should apply Box No. 2944, "Bombay Chronicle"

EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

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MEDICAL ADLETS

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A most powerful, highly effective and world renowned remedy for Asthma. "Chitrakot Asthma Relieving Buty." Cures Asthma radically by one single dose. Taken on 5-5-47 full moon. Correspondence in English with clean Address to Manager, Mahatma Naga Baba Ayurved, Ashram. P.O. Chitrakot, U.P (5557)

AGENTS WANTED

Wanted Agents to sell the limited number of forfeited shares of Bengal Share Dealers' Syndicate Ltd., a regular dividend paying and biggest Joint Stock Concern in India dealing in Stocks and Shares. Apply sharp to Managing Director at "Share Dealers House", Calcutta. (1683)

Wanted Agents to sell the remaining shares of Aryan Silk and Cotton Mills Ltd., 12, Chowringhee Square, Calcutta, a progressive national concern,—paying Dividends. Apply sharp to Managing Agents (2961)

Wanted respectable and influential agents all over India to sell shares of Hindusthan Industries and Machine Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Konia, Benares on satisfactory commission basis. (5498)

INVESTMENT.

Investments big or small are after all investments and must be done carefully and with forethought. Our Advisory and Statistical Department will help you in buying and selling shares profitably. Write for further particulars and our market review: Commercial Shares Dealers' Syndicate Ltd., 23/24, Radha Bazar Street, Calcutta. (2623B)

PUBLIC NOTICES

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
HOME DEPARTMENT.

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, are considering the re-employment of retired officers in certain Superior Secretariat and non-Secretariat posts. Retired officers who wish to be considered for re-employment are requested to apply to the Home Department Government of India New Delhi on or before the 15th May 1947. They must be physically fit, and before retirement must have had at least one year's service as Collector, District Magistrate or some other judicial or non-judicial post or in a Class I Central Service post carrying a pay of not less than Rs. 1,000/-. With applications the following particulars should be submitted; (a) Name, (b) Address, (c) Date of birth, (d) Community, (e) Date of retirement from Government service, (f) Post held at time of retirement, (g) Pay drawn at time of retirement, (h) Full details of service rendered under Government, (i) Details of employment, if any, after retirement

P. V. R. RAO,
Deputy Secretary.
(3016)

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NEWS FROM CITY MARKETS

BOMBAY COTTON

BOMBAY, April 19.

The local cotton market was fairly steady today under scattered buying. It being a small Saturday session, trading was restricted.

At the opening July delivery was quoted at Rs. 437 and with little selling in the initial stage July declined at Rs. 436|12. Thereafter there was scattered buying and the market improved at Rs. 437|8. The demand was supplied and the market became dull with July quoted at Rs. 437|4.

Towards the close there was further buying and July improved at Rs. 438. The market closed at 2 p. m. as under.

I.C.C. July	437	10	0
I.C.C. Sept	445	10	0

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE
BOMBAY, April 19.
QUOTATIONS AT 2 P.M.

Tata Ordinary 398; Tata Deferred 2155; Indian Iron 35-8; Steel Corpn. of Bengal 27-8; Bombay Dyeing 1102-8; Central India 282-8; Gokak 297-8; Kohinoor 603-12; Simplex 307; Swadeshi 592-12; Tata Power 1667-8; Associated Cement 179; Belapur 251-4; Bombay Burma (Old) 466-4; Scindia 33; Central Bank 104-6; New India 84-6; Tata 2nd Pref. 168-12.

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES
Bombay, April 18.

	Highest	Lowest	Closing
July	437	435-1/2	436-5/8
Sept.	444-1/2	443	444-1/4

Karachi 4F. July (not received)

INDIAN COTTON PARITY

Indian Cotton July Contract is 1635 cent points below New York July at Exchange rate 331

NEW YORK COTTON
New York, April 18.

May	35.20+23
May Highest	35.21+24
May Lowest	34.85—12
July	33.19+20
October	29.72—03
December	28.86—08
January	28.56—08
March	28.41—15
Middling Spot	35.78+21

NEW ORLEANS COTTON
New York, April 18.

May	35.04+21
July	33.02+17
October	29.63—06
December	28.75—09
March	28.35—12
Middling Spot	34.85+20

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

	£
Consols 2-1/2 p c	95-3/8
Conversion Loan 3-1/2 p c 1961	111-1/8
War Loan 3-1/2 p c 1952 and after	107-3/16
Funding Loan 4 p c 1960/90	117-1/4
Victory Bonds 4 p c	119-3/8
Chartered Bank of I. A. and China	12-1/16
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Reg.)	110-1/2
National Bank of India	35

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE.

BOMBAY, April 19.

Tata Ordinary 398; Tata Deferred 2155; Indian Iron 35/8; Steel Corpn. of Bengal 27/8; Bombay Dyeing 1102/8 Central India 282/8; Gokak 297/8; Kohinoor 603/12; Simplex 307; Swadeshi 593/12; Tata Power 1667/8; Associated Cement 179; Belapur 251/4; Bombay Burma (Old) 466/4; Scindia 33; Central Bank 104/6; New India 84/6; Tata 2nd Pref. 168/12.

PRODUCE MARKET

BOMBAY, April 19.

The produce market opened very steady but later on quietened on increased selling pressure from Bear operators. Bulls are reported to be long and are making attempts to keep the market up but their opponents remain sellers on all upturns.

There was very little business in groundnuts and quotations were mostly nominal with Khandesh quality quoted at Rs. 29/12 Coromandal at Rs 29 and Bold at Rs. 28/4, Groundnut oil ready was quoted at Rs. 17/10 April delivery was quoted at Rs. 17 and May delivery stood at Rs. 17/6.

Castorseeds May delivery opened at Rs. 129/2 and declined at Rs. 127/3 but later steadied at Rs. 127/10, Castorseed oil first pressing was quoted at Rs. 20/8 and second pressing at Rs. 17/8. Linseed ready was quoted at Rs. 25/4, April May delivery opened at Rs. 25/4 and declined at Rs. 25/2. Linseed oil was quoted at Rs. 17/10.

HAPUR MARKET.

HAPUR, April 18.

Silver Ready 169/12, Forward 162/12, Opened 166/4, Highest 166/9, Lowest 1 4/8, Gold Ready 106, Forward 99/8, Opened 100/8. Market fell under pressure of speculative liquidations Barda Ashar 65/4, Asuj 68, Quiet Ready 25 to 90 Mustardseed Ready 17/12, Jeth 17/14/6 Highest 18/1/3, Lowest 17/14, Quiet Tora 16/8, Groundnut 14, Ashar 10/8, Jeth 10/5/6, Peas 10/5. Jeth 10/4/6, Quiet goods grain markets steady Gur 12/8, Shakkar 13/8.

GOLD AND SILVER

BOMBAY, April 19.

The Bullion market was quiet today with scattered selling and most of the traders prefer to await further developments.

Vaishakh silver opened today at Rs. 162 and declined at Rs. 161|8 but steadied at Rs. 161|12. Ready silver was quoted at Rs. 168|12.

Vaishakh gold opened at Rs. 104|12 and declined at Rs. 104|4 on increased long liquidation but thereafter steadied at Rs. 104|6. Ready gold was quoted at Rs. 105|4 and sovereigns were placed at Rs. 69|4.

Later the market was quietly steady as under:—

	Rs.	as.	p.
Ready Silver	167	12	0
Vaishakh Silver	161	12	0
Ready Gold	106	0	0
Vaishakh Gold	104	14	0

NEW YORK SILVER DOWN 3/8 CENTS

NEW YORK, April 18 (UPA).

The price of silver on the New York Market was today down 3/8 cents per ounce and was quoted at 75-5/8 cents per ounce. The previous day's price was 76 cents per ounce.

Small demand against a fair amount of offerings brought about this price drop, traders said, adding that the volume of business transacted amounted to about 200,000 ounces.

LONDON SILVER UNCHANGED

LONDON April 18 (UPA).

The price of silver remained unchanged on the London Silver Market today, the price quoted being 46 pence per ounce for spot and 45-1/4 pence per ounce for two months forward, with buyers licensed to utilize in exports.

Some of this business will show up in the exports of semi-manufactured silver such as silver sheets and silver wire and some in fully manufactured form.

However, this type of business is considered hardly sufficient for bread and butter as far as the silver market is concerned.

NEW YORK SILVER
New York, April 18.

U. S. price of foreign silver 75-5/8 cents

LONDON BULLION
London, April 18

Silver: Spot	46d.
Forward	45-1/4d
Gold bars fine per oz.	£8 12/3

CHICAGO WHEAT
Chicago, April 18.

May	2.58-3/4 to 2.58-1/2
July	2.21 to 2.21-1/4
September	2.15-1/4 to 2.15-1/2
December	2.13 to 2.12-3/4

LONDON WHEAT
London, April 18.

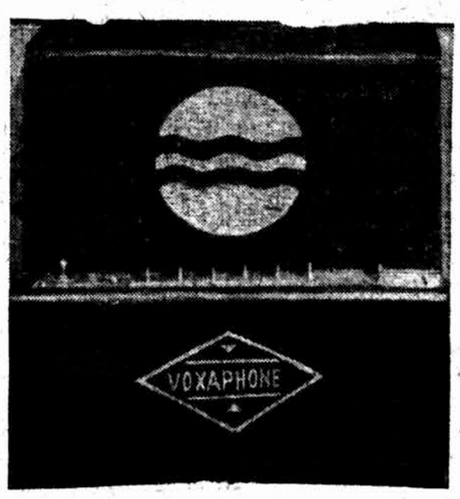
Australian Wheat (bulk) F.O.B. 103 April May quoted

CALICUT MARKET.

CALICUT, April 19.

Coiryarn Beypore 190/200, Quilandy 210/220, Fibre Garbled 165, Ungarbled 160, Cocoanuts Raw 115, Dry 125, Cocoanut Oil 440. Copra Office 282/8, Dilpasand 292/8. Madrasnottam 315, Pepper Wynaad 560, Country 550. Dry Ginger Chernad 275, Ernad 255 Coffee Robusta 86, Timber Pali 50/52/8, Junglewood 30. Vellapine 40/47/8, Benteak 50/55, Teak 70/85. Mango Planks 3/3/8. Teak 14/18. Rosewood 15/18.

GOOD NEWS



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BOMBAY-11.

WILL THE COUNCIL OF FOREIGN MINISTERS BE DISSOLVED?

REPORTS ABOUT FAILURE OF MOSCOW TALKS CAUSE PESSIMISM

LONDON, April 19 (Reuter): THE EXISTENCE AND FUTURE OF THE COUNCIL OF FOREIGN MINISTERS IS TOO FIRMLY GROUNDED IN THE BASIC INTERESTS OF ITS FOUR-MEMBER-STATES TO BE MORE THAN MOMENTARILY THREATENED IF THE PRESENT MOSCOW CONFERENCE ENDS ON A TOTALLY UNPRODUCTIVE NOTE.

This is the considered view in London this week-end following the publication of a number of reports that complete failure of the present conference will induce the United States Secretary, Mr. George Marshall, and the British Foreign Minister, Mr. Ernest Bevin, to recommend the dissolving of the Foreign Minister's Council and return to negotiation through "normal diplomatic channels" of embassies and foreign offices.

At the same time there is a feeling that failure in Moscow may have more serious repercussions on inter-Allied relations than the earlier deadlocks of the post-war period if only because, since Mr. Marshall replaced Mr. James Byrnes at the head of the State Department and President Truman announced a policy of strategic and political lending abroad, the United States has exchanged its position of mediation for one of leadership in world affairs

PROPOSAL SHELVED

The past week in Moscow has seen the shelving of the proposed United States four power pact which aimed at giving the world long term security against Germany. Routine discussion of the items on the agenda dealing with Germany has never got beyond the stage of registering disagreement.

The sole chance that the long process of disagreement may be ended lies in the Soviet preference for keeping their concessions to the eleventh hour as happened in New York last autumn. The last round of discussion of the German economic tangle might still yield concessions on questions on reparation payments or German economic unity

The Moscow debates so far have created the impression that there is no real basis for negotiation between the powers over Germany. Each of the Foreign Ministers has so far argued from the standpoint that his country has more to lose from his own concessions than it has to gain from the concessions of the other parties

Basically this approach appears to be determined by the fact of the occupation zones in which each of the occupying powers can exercise almost absolute sovereignty. A successful Moscow Conference which either by federation or by centralisation welded the zones together again would limit the existing sovereignty of the occupying nations.

Kremlin Not Pessimistic Over The Future

MOSCOW, April 19. (A.P.A.): A highly reliable source, who is informed on the scope of the conversations which Generalissimo Stalin has had with the Foreign Ministers of Britain, the United States and France, said yesterday that the deadlock in the present "Big Four" meeting should not be taken to mean there will be no agreement in future on the German treaty.

"Time," said the source, "is a great thing and we all need time,"

This informant said his estimate of a future agreement had increased since Marshall's talk with Stalin which, he said, was "good" and "statesmanlike" on the part of both men.

Dark pessimism over the future, said the source, should not be encouraged although the road ahead may at the moment look dark

He said he believed a settlement will ultimately be reached definitely. He said the settlement does not preclude a change in the Russian position and some concessions on the part of the U.S.S.R.

He was afraid, however, that this development would have to be left to another and perhaps two more meetings of the Council of Foreign Ministers.

The source asserted that the Kremlin definitely is not pessimistic over the future, either on the possibility of achieving eventual agreement or on the foreign policy of the United States.

In talks with the Foreign Ministers, "Stalin has shown optimism on several occasions," the source continued.

There is more than just a "hunch" to feel that the next Council of Foreign Ministers meeting would be held in London, the source said. The Stalin-Marshall meeting could be accurately characterized as a contribution to better world understanding" he concluded.

Plan To Reduce Labour Unrest

Melbourne University To Train Young Trade Unionists

MELBOURNE, (Reuter): Professor G. L. Wood forecast that young trade unionists would be trained at Melbourne University in industrial leadership.

Professor Wood is Professor of Commerce at Melbourne University. He spoke to the Canberra Economic Society on industrial unrest.

Professor said: "We are conducting negotiations with the President of the Australian Council of Trade Unions (Mr. Clarey) and other trade union leaders on the possibility of conducting short courses to train young unionists in industrial relations and industrial management.

"It is shameful thing that Melbourne University will have for the first time this year course in industrial psychological. industrial administration. and industrial relations.

"It will be some years before the people we train will begin work in this field"

Professor Wood suggested that the Arbitration Court should be assisted by a Government bureau for the collection of industrial statistics.

He continued that a regular skilled and independent supply of evidence would greatly accelerate Arbitration Court deliberations. and lessen industrial unrest.

The Bureau would conduct a continuous audit of living standards.

Trained investigators would cover special territory and report industrial conditions as meteorological stations report the weather

Experts would limit evidence for conciliation and arbitration tribunals, and so avoid interminable and sometimes false testimony and unnecessary legal arguments.

Professor Wood said that this scheme of industrial relations, suggested by an American expert, Leo Wolman, would demand regular expositions of Government policy concerning wages and prices

Professor Wood said: "New methods of Conference and conciliation, before issue reach the court. are indicated

"When there is great industrial emergency the real difficulty arises from the fact that faces have to be saved and prestige must be maintained

Professor Wood also quoted the opinion of Dr. Harold B. Hewitt. a British medical investigator of labour problems.

Dr. Hewitt ascribed most of the present industrial unrest to psychological dissatisfaction

Fire Destroys Huge Stocks Of Leather Sheets

CAWNPORE, April 18. (A.P.I.): A fire destroyed this evening huge stocks of leather sheets and other materials in the Government harness and saddlery factory. It was brought under control after about ninety minutes.

The officials estimate of the loss is not yet available but it is roughly estimated at three to four lakhs of rupees.

"White People, Of Course"

SYDNEY, April 18 (Reuter): The Australian Prime Minister Mr. J. B. Chiefley told an audience in Bathurst, "I am convinced in the next 20 years Australia will be experiencing its most rapid development. the biggest increase of population and prosperity for all. I believe we are entering a period which will be the greatest in Australia's history today".

He added that Australia was capable of carrying at least 20,000,000 people and needed hundreds of thousands immigrants. "First we must bring British people, but because the number of people Britain can send is limited, we must get suitable people from other countries—white people of course", he said.

"KEEPING IN CLOSE TOUCH WITH BENGAL HAPPENINGS"

Viceroy's Assurance To Lahiri

CALCUTTA. April 18. (A.P.I.): The Secretary to the Viceroy has informed the General Secretary of the All-India Hindu Maha Sabha, Mr Ashutosh Lahiri, that the Viceroy is keeping himself closely informed about condition in Calcutta

This is in reply to a letter sent by Mr. Lahiri to the Viceroy about present conditions in the city.

The Executive Committee of the Bengal Provincial Hindu Maha Sabha to-day condemned the outrages which it alleged, were being committed by certain armed forces recruited by the Muslim League Ministry of Bengal. The resolution said that their calculated outrages and molestation of women were most despicable and designed to strike terror and intimidate the people. It asked that these forces should be disbanded forthwith.

"FRANCONIA" REACHES SOUTHAMPTON

SOUTHAMPTON. April 18 (Reuter): The transport "Franconia" reached Southampton from Bombay this afternoon with 900 passengers. Among them was the Maharanee of Indore.

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SABHAITES ATTACK NEHRU'S CAR

DEMONSTRATORS BURN DOWN 3 GATES OF GWALIOR CITY

GWALIOR, APRIL 19 (U.P.I.): PANDIT JAWAHARLAL NEHRU'S CAR WAS ATTACKED BY A GROUP OF PEOPLE REPORTED TO BE MEMBERS OF THE HINDU MAHASABHA YESTERDAY EVENING WHILE HE WAS COMING FROM THE CITY TOWN HALL WHERE HE WAS GIVEN A CIVIC RECEPTION BY THE GWALIOR MUNICIPALITY.

About 30 demonstrators attacked Panditji's car and broke the glass panes. One Reception Committee member of the A.I.S.P.C., accompanying Panditji, received minor injuries

The demonstrators were shouting "Sheikh Abdulla Murdabad" and "Jawaharlal Go Back." Three gates in the city were burnt down by the demonstrators.

No arrests were so far reported to have been made.

Children Play With Mine, 11 Die

HAMBURG, April 18 (Reuter): Eleven children were killed at Stolberg, near Aachen, when playing with a mine they had found in brook.

Lend-Lease Supply To Foreign Countries

WASHINGTON, April 19. (Reuter): Mr. Dean Acheson, acting United States Secretary of State. yesterday renewed his appeal to Congress to permit the United States Government to complete delivery of 25,000,000 (£6,250,000) worth of lend lease equipment to Russia and other countries.

This equipment was ordered before V.J.-Day but its delivery is blocked by a Congressional resolution.

Mr. Acheson made his appeal at a press conference He explained that the United States had made contracts with from six to ten governments, including Russia and Australia by which the United States agreed to sell certain non-military materials being made on V.J.-Day for delivery to those countries under Lend-Lease.

These governments had agreed to pay for the materials either in cash or from credits.

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What Of Indian Princes?

"Life" Visualises Possible Extinction with Departure Of British

NEW YORK, April 18 (Reuter). India's Princes face possible extinction with the departure of the British, asserts the American magazine "Life" in a nine-page vividly illustrated article headed "the Princes of India."

Its author, Mr. Robert Neville asks "what are their Highnesses doing to prevent being left behind? For one thing, many of them have been touched with the fever of reform. State after state has introduced what is called "responsible Government." Parliaments of one kind or another are popping up here and there all over India.

At long last, a genuine attempt is being made to distinguish between a prince's private purse and the State's treasury. Their Highnesses are proceeding on the theory that divided they will certainly fall, while united they have a chance to stand. Whether they can hold together in face of enormous pressures building up both within and without India, is a long long gamble. Even the most sporting of princes might hesitate before putting up much of a bet on his own chances of survival."

Neville declares that on guaranteeing in the treaties that "Their Highnesses and their successors are to remain absolute rulers of their principalities in perpetuity the British have unwittingly done Their Highnesses a positive disservice by robbing them of any incentive to be efficient—since both bad and good rulers have been equally protected against rebellion or invasion."

Gruner Molested Before Execution?

JERUSALEM, April 18 (Reuter): The Chief Rabbinate of Palestine has asked the Jewish community of Safad Northern Palestine—where Dov Gruner and three other Jewish terrorists executed on Wednesday are buried—for a full report on the condition of the four bodies before internment. it was learned from official Jewish religious sources here tonight.

Accompanying the report will be photographs of the four dead terrorists—taken secretly by Jewish mourners before the ritual prayer shawls draped the corpses for burial.

This development is believed to be linked with a report published by the Arabic daily paper "Esh Shaab" yesterday that Gruner refused to stand up in the condemned cell in Acre prison when a police officer read the execution warrent and that a "scuffle" ensued.

HEAVY RAIN IN SURAT DISTRICT

Thana And Part Of Kathiawar Badly Affected By Cyclone

SURAT, April 19, (A.P.I.): The cyclone which was blowing continuously since Wednesday evening, has lost its force since this morning and there are signs of the weather improving. The sky over Surat, however, continues to remain overcast and rain is continuing. Reports of heavy rainfall have been received from all over the district.

During the 24 hours ending 8 a.m. this morning Surat recorded 4.72 inches of rainfall.

Thana district and parts of Kathiawad appear to have been affected badly by the cyclone. Big trees were uprooted near the Umbergaon, Dahanu Road and between Verar and Palghar. As a result, telegraphic communications were seriously dislocated last night.

In Kathiawar, breaches have been reported on the Khijadia Dhari section of the G.B.S. Railway owing to the heavy rains on Thursday. Trains in this section are now running upto Amreli. At one place, the track is reported to be under water.

Reports of damage to cotton and mango crops have also come in from outlying villages. The damage to these crops is estimated to run to several lakhs.

Most Talked About Girl In Br. Empire

LONDON, April 19 (APA): Princess Elizabeth, the most talked about girl in the British Empire, will be 21 years old on Monday, and her birthday has set tongues wagging again from the night clubs of Piccadilly to the mining towns of Wales.

The Mayfair society set, especially, is simply dying to know what her twenty-second year will bring.

Marriage? A new title? A palace of her own?

A man gets yes—and no—answers, stated with all the positiveness of a Prime Minister, from the thousands of people who say they are "in the know"—from all, that is, except the Cabinet and Buckingham Palace, neither of which is talking.

The Princess' coming of age means little constitutionally, and Britain is too poor and too busy to throw a public celebration. but the newspapers and magazines are full of stories and pictures about her life.

MAJOR PROVINCES FAVOUR REMOVAL OF CLOTH CONTROL

(From A Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, April 19.

It is reliably learnt that the Central Government had asked for the opinions of Provincial Governments regarding the removal of cloth control. It is learnt seven provinces out of eleven are in favour of removing control, while four are against the Central Government is considering the reports and decision is expected within one month.

FATHER TISO HANGED

BRATISLAVA, April 18 (Reuter): Father E. Tiso, President of the German Puppet State of Slovakia, was hanged in Bratislava early this morning after his plea for mercy had been turned down by President Benes.

Tiso was sentenced to death on Tuesday after a five months' trial on charges of collaboration with the Nazis. He was accused of negotiating with Hitler, proclaiming Slovakia independent from the rest of the Czech Republic, supporting Germany during the war and asking for the despatch of German terrorists to Bratislava to put down opposition to autonomy.

Tiso, who was 60, started his career as a priest and was still a Professor of Theology when he founded the Slovak National Council to campaign for autonomy. His full political career began in 1925 when he was elected to the Prague Parliament. He became the Slovak Premier in 1938. but was dismissed the following year by President Hacha for intriguing with the Germans and plotting for Slovak independence.

ON WITH THE SHOW!

Entertainment Topics—At Home And Abroad

By "SARDI"

MAKING DANCING PROGRESSIVE

For the current week, Indian National Theatre's ballet THE DISCOVERY OF INDIA, has gone on the boards of the EXCELSIOR.

Thte ballet, especially prepared for the recent Inter-Asian Conference, deals with India's past and present in kaleidoscopic flashes that cover centuries of history with lightening speed.

The Company is to be congratulated on its worthyventure which proves how Art can weave itself into the woof and pattern of national life instead of being purely escapist.

Rigid, non-progressive stylsation has often been the accusation levelled at much of our Indian dancing. The present ballet, by its very nature, exemplifies how even the dance art can be adaptable and progressive.

ON PRICES

The tickets for "The Discovery of India" are priced at Rs. 15, 10, 5, 3 Rigid, non-progressive sylisation and 1. I do not find fault with the higher priced seats for those who can afford them; indeed, I should even suggest that there would be no harm, nor loss in box-office returns, if these expensive seats were made slightly dearer—for the persons who pay Rs. 15 or Rs. 10, could well afford a little more with no appreciable loss of weight in their purses.

But I do feel that Re. 1 as the minimum is a little too much in this country of chronic poverty. Eight annas would, I think, make a reasonable minimum. Only thus can arts like dancing become popular with the masses. So may I remind those responsible that while the occupants of the front rows do not have to count their rupees, the gallery crowd —often the most appreciative and sincere—has to count every single anna and pice?

In conclusion, let me say that the ballet is well worth a visit. I do not wish, however, to probe into its technical merits or otherwise, as I should then be poaching on the preserves of our Art Critic.

*

ARRAY OF CELEBRITIES

Where the Cinema gains over the Theatre is in the fact that the former can offer its fare at more reasonable prices than the latter. Prices in the theatre haye, naturally, to be higher, as stage shows even of the touring variety, cannot reach such vast, world-wide audiences as films. Hence, while in a stage show one may seldom expect more than one or two top-notch celebrities in the same programme, this is quite possible on the screen.

In United Artistes' forthcoming CARNEGIE HALL, are assembled several far-famed celebrities of the music world, in the persons of pianist ARTHUR RUBENSTEIN, conductor LEOPOLD STOKOWSKI, violinist JASCHA HEIFETZ, opera star LILY PONS, who once starred in such films as "Hitting A New High", and who is widely known as the Pocket Soprano due to her diminuitive size, and finally yet another opera-singer—RISE STEVENS who appeared on the screen opposite Bing Crosby in the Academy-Award winner "Going My Way?"

Such an imposing array of musical talent should make "Cargenie Hall" a real treat for music lovers. In addition, it has a human story of an Irish girl Nora, brought up by her aunt, a charwoman at New York's famous music hall. Nora marries a pianist. Tony who is an alcoholic and goes to his death in a drunken rage. To support their son Tony Jr., Nora herself becomes a charwoman at Carnegie Hall. As her son Tony Jr. grows up, the various celebrities perform in the hall, till finally Nora's dream of her son becoming a composer and himself playing on the boards of Cargenie Hall, comes true.

Nora is played by MARSHA HUNT Tony by HANS JAREY, and Tony Jr. by William Prince.

*

BETTER CINEMAS, PLEASE!

It is welcome news that the local NEW EMPIRE has been temporarily shut down for renovation. While some of our Bombay picture houses can compare with the best in the world, others are distinctly antediluvian.

It is, I feel, the duty of the managements of these antiquated cinemas to provide greater comforts for their patrons. During the war years, all managements without exception reaped a rich harvest. The public have a right to insist that part of the profits be devoted to more comforts being offered them in the shape of better seats, more hygienic ventilation and cloak rooms, ashtrays and other conveniences sadly lacking in many of our picture-houses.

That's all this next week rolls around.

NOTE

Our film reviews appear in the daily Chronicle every Friday (English films) and Saturday (Indian pictures).

Republican Troops Capture Station From Irregulars

BATAVIA, April 18. (Reuter): Troops of the Indonesian Republican Army re-captured the Tamboen Railway Station, about 30 miles South-East of Batavia, after a night battle on Tuesday with Indonesian irregulars.

King Christian's Condition Unchanged

COPENHAGEN, April 19 (Reuter): This morning's bulletin on King Christian of Denmark said that his condition was unchanged.

"The King slept quite well to-night", the bulletin added.

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11.00	Dep.	GWALIOR	Dep. 15.00
12.15	Arr,	DELHI	Dep. 13.15

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DEMAND FOR DIVISION OF MADRAS PROVINCE

Govt. Sponsored Resolution Suggests Linguistic Basis

Malabar Leaguer Wants 'Moplasthan': Assembly Debate On Subbaroyan's Motion

MADRAS, April 18, (A.P.I.): The Madras Legislative Assembly today discussed Government sponsored resolution recommending to the Constituent Assembly the division of the Madras province on a linguistic basis into four provinces for Tamilnad, Andhra Desa, Kerala and Karnatak.

GOVT. RESOLUTION

The resolution moved by the Leader of the House, Dr. P. Subbaroyan, reads:— "This Assembly recommends to Government to convey to the Constituent Assembly that this Assembly is of opinion that redistribution of provinces on a linguistic basis is a necessary requisite in the framing of a constitution for India and that therefore this question be taken up for consideration by the Constituent Assembly at the next sitting of its preliminary plenary session and steps be taken for enumerating the province of India on a linguistic basis and particularly Tamilnad, Kerala, Karnataka and Andhra as forming separate provinces under the new constitution and provision be made for early appointment of a Boundary Commission or Commissions or other machinery suitable for the delimitation of the boundaries of the above mentioned provinces.

Dr. Subbaroyan said that the move to redistribute the provinces on a linguistic and cultural basis existed even from the days of the Montague Chelmsford reforms. Subsequently whenever the question was raked up, the Secretaries of State put off the issue giving the stock reply that the time was not opportune "as fresh constitutional proposals were now on the anvil, it should be possible to achieve the object without difficulty. He did not want to enter into any controversy over the inclusion of particular towns or cities in particular areas as only a Boundary Commission was competent to tackle the question.

LEAGUE AMENDMENT

The Malabar Muslim League Member, Mr. H. H. Seethi Sahib moved an amendment to delete the words 'Constituent Assembly from the resolution and to urge the formation of a "Moplasthan" in Kerala. The speaker ruled the amendment out of order as it vitally changed the spirit of the main resolution.

The Communist member, Mr. P. Venkateswarulu moved an amendment to the effect that "the future constitution should be based on reconstituted provinces with natural linguistic and cultural boundaries."

The House discussed both the main resolution and the Communist members' amendment simultaneously.

The Muslim League members opposed the resolution.

Mr. Mohamed Ismail Sahib, Leader of the Opposition held that the resolution was unreal in character as the Constituent Assembly was only a "wictitious body" according to his party. There was therefore no point in referring the issue to the Constituent Assembly. He added that Pakistan which conceived division on a religious basis was the only solution.

EX-PREMIER'S PLEA

Mr. T. Prakasam, former Premier said that the Andhras were very impatient to have a separate province. "The group mentality and group politics could be got rid of only by creating separate provinces he said. Mr. Prakasam also appealed to the Muslim League members to support the resolution as Pakistan and the division of the provinces on linguistic basis were different issues altogether.

Further discussion was adjourned till tomorrow.

'Learned Friend' Taboo In Legislature

MADRAS, April 19, (API): The phrase "Learned Friend" should not be used during debates in the Legislature but there is no objection to the use of the word "Gallant" when referring to a member of the House.

Mr. J. Sivashanmugam Pillai, Speaker, gave this ruling in the Madras Legislative Assembly today when the House discussed for the second day the Government resolution recommending to the Constituent Assembly the division of Madras Presidency into four linguistic provinces: Tamilnad, Andhradesa, Karnataka and Kerala.

When a Muslim member referred to the Home Minister, Dr. P. Subbaroyan as his "Learned Friend," the Speaker intervened and asked the member to avoid such a form of address. Quoting in support a recent ruling of the Speaker of the House of Commons, he said that it was a matter of opinion to say whether a member was learned or not.

Mr. M. A. Salam (Muslim League) said that the Finance Minister Mr. B. Gopala Reddi "always dresses fashionably with a bush coat" and asked half jocularly whether he could address him as "gallant Mr. Gopala Reddi" (laughter.)

The Speaker held that there was no objection to that form of address which was permitted in the House of Commons.

7 YEARS' R. I. AND 3 LAKH FINE FOR CHEATING GOVT.

CALCUTTA, April 19 (API): A fine of Rs. 3,17,500, in default 18 months' imprisonment, was imposed by the First Special Tribunal at Alipur today on S. M. Sen Roy, who was charged with conspiracy to cheat the Government of India.

A sentence of seven years' R.I. was also imposed on the accused on a charge of conspiracy to cheat, force, and use forged documents as genuine. He wa sfurther sentenced to imprisonment of five years each on 11 other charges, the sentences to run concurrently. Another accused in the case was acquitted.

The prosecution case was that an acceptance of a tender purporting to have been signed by the Deputy Assistant Controller Purchase (Munitions), relating to the supply of some goods valued at Rs. 2,75,000 was issued in June, 1943. Nine bills were later submitted and nine cheques issued and cashed. It was alleged that the acceptance of the tender and all the inspection notes with regard to the supplies in connection with that tender were false and forged.

Sardar Back In Delhi

NEW DELHI, A.P.I.): Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Home Member, returned to Delhi): Today after a five-day tour of Bombay and Gujerat.

This is a Message from your Muslim Brother

Please forward it to a Moslem brother of yours wherever he may be.

Persons wishing to assist us by circulating this message are requested to apply to us for any number of copies in any of the English, French, Persian or Arabic languages. Help us!

TO MOSLEMS ALL OVER THE WORLD

The Islamic Propaganda Centre which was formed in Iran five years ago and has since its establishment rendered great services to the Islamic World, now invite you to read its constitution and to give it any assistance you can. Through this scientific and religious institute you may get in touch with Moslems all over the world. Booklet of constitution, rule and description of the Islamic Propaganda Centre published in English, French. Persian and Arabic will be sent to you free upon application.

ISLAMIC PROPAGANDA CENTRE
P. O. Box No. 153,
TEHERAN—IRAN.

Head-Hunting On Burma Front

RANGOON, April 19 (Reuter): Wa tribesmen of Burma's Eastern Frontier between the Shan States and Yunan Province of China have gone head-hunting again, according to official reports reaching here.

The Frontier Areas Administration officer told Reuter to-day that ten cases of head-hunting were reported during the last fortnight. Wa Tribesmen, he said, were the most primitive among the hill peoples of large areas of the country still unadministered. He added that no fresh cases of head-hunting had been reported from Burma's North-West Frontier where Naga tribesmen had been invading villages in Assam Province.

Wa tribesmen of the Eastern Frontier, who have been attacking villages in the neighbouring Shan States, consider head-hunting necessary for "fertility rites" at ploughing time and used to collect an average of 100 heads yearly. Paths around Wa villages are still lined with human skulls.

Mill Workers On Hunger Strike

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Demanding the re-transfer of a clerk who had been posted to their depot at the Mulijata Market, twenty workers of the Kaiseri Hind Mills are on hunger strike, it is learnt. While the majority of the workers of the mills are staying away from work, four hundred of them are reported to be squatting inside the compound since yesterday, refusing to move out.

A thousand and four hundred workers of the Mayor Sassoon Mills, belonging to one of the three shifts, went on strike this morning demanding holiday for ten days with pay. It is rumoured that workers belonging to the other two shifts may follow suit.

As a protest against the alleged dismissal of a 'jobber', 600 men of the Seksaria Mills downed tools today.

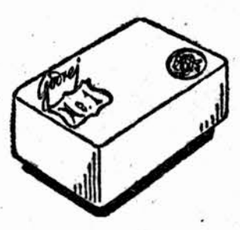
Mill hands of the Raghuvamshi Mills observed hartal today in connection with the death of one of their supervisors.

Fair Prices

of Godrej CHAVI BRAND SOAPS

EAU-DE-COLOGNE—AIR OIL

The fair retail prices per Cake are marked under the respective illustrations. (Prices are somewhat higher where customs duty, octroi, terminal tax and/or other impost is levied.) Higher costs of raw materials have compelled us to reluctantly enhance most prices from about 10-4-1947.



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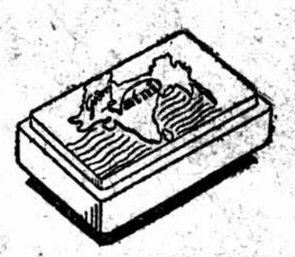
No. 2 — 8 1/2 as.



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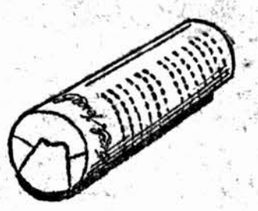

SHAVING STICK (CARTON) — 7 1/2 as. (Unchanged)
SHAVING STICK (TIN) 10 as.

SHAVING 'ROUND' 4 1/2 as. (Unchanged)

EAU-DE-COLOGNE — Rs. 3/2

HAIR OIL — Rs. 1/8

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I WORK UP A GENEROUS LATHER WITH LUX TOILET SOAP AND GENTLY PAT IT INTO THE SKIN—
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FINALLY, I GENTLY PAT MY FACE DRY WITH A SOFT TOWEL
LUX TOILET SOAP
The Beauty Soap of the Film-stars

A lovely skin is important to a film star, and it's important to you, too, if you value your charm. Why not give your skin the gentle care that guards the precious complexions of India's leading film stars? Try this simple beauty treatment yourself for 30 days—you'll love Lux Toilet Soap's creamy, fragrant lather. It leaves the skin fresh, smooth and crystal-clear.

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Wading through ankle-deep water are these pedestrians caught in this unseasonal rain.

EPIDEMICS THREATEN TEXAS CITY SALVAGE WORKERS

TEXAS CITY, April 19 (UPA):—Three hundred workers, wearing heavy gloves as protection against deadly infection, worked from dawn to dusk in this city's blasted and charred dol. 150,000,000 industrial district and assembled charred torsos and limbs which once had been 57 men.

At dusk the area of unparalleled horror and destruction was sealed off for the night. The day's grisly, sickening finds in the twisted wreckage brought the known death toll to 335, and statistics on the missing and Friday's search indicated that the ultimate death total would be below 500.

Fires are no longer a menace. They are confined to oil tanks—consuming the contents of hundreds of barrels of crude oil.

WHOLE TOWN TO BE SPRAYED WITH DDT.

The U. S. Public Health Service started hand-spraying in various sections with DDT. Power sprayers will arrive next week and the entire town will be decontaminated with the powerful insecticide.

OVER TEN CRORE CAPITAL ISSUE SANCTIONED

NEW DELHI, April 19 (A.P.I.): Highlights of the nine consents given under the Control of Capital scheme for the week ended April 14 were: Rs. five crores to a company for the manufacture of locomotive boilers and locomotives, under contract with the Government of India; Rs. three crores to a shipping company for the purchase of ships for the coastal service from Calcutta to Karachi, and Rs one crore for the company to buy, develop and sell land, build houses on the hire-purchase system, finance house-building, etc.

The total amount approved during the week was Rs. 10,85,37,960 comprising Rs. 5,35,00,000 for long-range schemes and Rs. 5,50,37,960 for immediate schemes.

Scotland Yard Search For 'Mademoiselle X'

LONDON, April 19 (A.P.A.): Scotland Yard agents conducted an intensive search of London hotels today for "Mademoiselle X," attractive young woman suspected to have planted a bomb in the Colonial Office as a reprisal for the hanging of four convicted Jewish terrorists in Palestine.

Many aliens were questioned about their recent movements but no arrests were reported. One tip which the police were investigating came as an anonymus telephone call saying the woman sought was a Norwegian and giving details of her supposed movements.

B.E.S.T. Workers Favour Adjudication?

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A high official of the B.E.S.T. Workers' Union told "Chronicle" today that opinion among the workers was markedly swinging in favour of acceptance of the adjudication proposals. "An influential section of the office-bearers is engaged in persuading the workers to vote in favour of adjudication," he said and indicated that Sunday night's general body meeting would ratify without difficulty the call-off decision of the Joint Council of Action.

MOSCOW, April 17 (IPA)

Honouring 90th birthday of George Bernard Shaw, a volume of his selected works was published here in edition of one lack copies.

ENGLAND WINS RUGBY FINAL

Victory Against France By 6 Points To 3

TWICKENHAM, April 19, (Reuter): The British Prime Minister, Mr. Clement Attlee, and 50,000 spectators saw England beat France by six points (two tries) to three (penalty goal) in a fine fast game—the season's final Rugby Union International—of which the issue was in doubt until the very end here this afternoon, Cables Vernon Morgan, ..Reuter's Sports Editor.

The French might consider themselves unlucky in that England's interval lead of three points was against the run of play, but England played so well in the second half that none could begrudge them their victory. England owed a great deal to their forwards who fought valiantly against the enormous French backs and not only succeeded in getting a fair share of the scrums and lineouts but were equal to their rivals in the loose.

Outstanding in the English side were South African scrum-half Newton Thompson and English hospital student Nigel Bennett. It was Thompson who was responsible for the winning try near the finish though he did not actually score. Seizing a loose ball he warded off three rivals enabling forward Roberts to touch down.

WALLACE FOR OSLO

STOCKHOLM, April 19 (A.P.A.): Henry Wallace left Stockholm for Oslo by plane after a 36-hour visit which evoked a great amount of publicity but little editorial comment.

The conservative 'Dagbladet' said Wallace "belongs to the idealists whose policies are most dangerous to their own ideals" and the liberal 'Svenska Morgonbladet' commented that the "success of Wallace's policies is dependent on Soviet willingness for friendship and co-operation with the world's big and small nations."

New AINEC Standing Committee

MADRAS, April 19. The following persons have been elected to the New Standing Committee of the All-India Newspaper Editors' Conference:—

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WHERE FORD DIFFERED FROM GANDHI

By INDRAKANT PATEL.

Henry Ford explains his views on mechanisation to the author when he visited the Czar of the Auto Empire at Dearborn.

> "However there is one point" Ford told the author" where I differ tundamentally from him (Gandhi), and that is on the question of mechanisation. India's only way out is mechanisation—total mechanisation. Unless you produce enough food for everyone and unless you supply the basic needs of everyone in your land there is not a chance for you to survive. And that is where modern machinery must come in."

It was with a great shock that I first received the news of the death of Henry Ford. Not only because his departure means so much to this world but also, having enjoyed his personal friendship and hospitality at Dearborn, this sad news was too suddenly depressing.

The pleasure of my first motor ride in a jalopy old Ford was Henry Ford's first opportunity of being introduced to me several years ago. Afterwards, I heard and read a lot about him and my interest in him began to grow. Opportunities of riding in more expensive luxury cars did not materially affect my desire to know this man until after a few years when I discovered that one great ambition of this man was to relieve the animals from the burden of hauling heavy loads for Man and then my desire to know him turned into a determination to make his acquaintance.

FIRST GLIMPSE

The first time, however, that I had a glimpse at him was at the World's Fair in New York just before the war.

FORDS had one of the best shows at the Fair, where they had erected a magnificent pavilion for their exhibition. Inside this pavilion were shown all the modern shop practices and Ford's mass production methods. Here, in actual working models, was also demonstrated how millionths of an inch in a small part of a Ford car would have large consequences in the employment of men all over the world.

Ford, at that time, was busy at his River Range plant in Michigan. But suddenly one morning. a plane circled over the Fair and then landed at the Fair's airfield. Out came Ford and with him his son Edsel. At the age of 76, old Ford was so energetic that it was a sight to see son Edsel trying to keep pace with him while they both walked to their pavilion. Edsel was too visibly embarrassed.

Later on, we, myself, my brothers, Chandrakant and Nagindas and nephew Dinker were asked to visit him at Dearborn, where he lived. This news was quite exciting since it was said that Ford hardly met anybody unless there was some very important business to discuss. We had none. And he was so pre-occupied with some important matters at that time that he had then actually cancelled some pre-fixed business engagements.

Anyhow. we went to Dearborn and were at once taken to the Ford Engineering Laboratories where he was busy with something. Our escort said he would be surprised if we met him that day. We sent in a word and he promptly came out and greeted us most cordially.

It was almost a shock to see him. He did not look nearly as busy as he actually was nor a tenth as busy as he was portrayed to be.

THE 'EMPEROR' AT HOME

Preliminary greetings over, I asked him why, as was said, he avoided meeting people. "On the contrary" he interrupted, "I enjoy meeting people, particularly young men, but my only trouble is I am always somewhere deep inside the Works and it is difficult both to concentrate on my problems of production and keep engagements in between". And this is true. For, until he died. Ford could anytime be discovered somewhere under the assembly line with perhaps his hands full of tools and spanners of grease and muck.

Though a No. 1 publicity man, Ford, personally. was always extremely camera-shy. He usually never allowed himself to be photographed, much less would he pose for a picture. To us, however, he was extremely decent and he actually posed for us. As a matter of fact. he did more than that. One of his secretaries had cautioned me against photographing him without his assent. So when I asked him if he would mind my 'shooting him, he said, "Shoot me! For what"? "Oh, no, no, I mean with this" I said, pointing to my camera. "Oh, oh; Not a bit; Come on. let's go out, it is too dark in here for a picture" he said and before we could say anything further. he was up on his feet and was walking towards the door. We all came out with him and then we made 'stills' and 'movies' while he posed with us in turns.

A week later, when I requested him to autograph these pictures, he very gladly did so.

We were agreeably surprised to find him so very nice and kind to us. Just about my height, 5 feet 4 inches or so. he was erect, energetic, well dressed and looking old but fresh. Clean shaven clear face. dim yet sharp grey eyes that looked straight into yours. Simple, direct, unassuming yet positive in his conversations. He showed intense interest not only in matters connected with production of automobiles and engineering but in every aspect of life. He did not hesitate to exhibit his complete hatred for British imperialism.

Ford resented charity. You can give by developing, not develop by giving. he said. He provided suitable work for those who had physical disabilities. For that would not only support them but also give them the satisfaction of earning their livelihood.

Ford also strongly objected to alcohol. He would not keep a worker in his plant, who, he knew was taking alcohol. For he believed that the mind of a person who takes alcohol. ceases to function efficiently.

INTEREST IN MAHATMA

I was, however, particularly impressed by his interest in Mahatma Gandhi. He made very anxious inquiries about his health and was visibly relieved when I assured him that Gandhiji was keeping reasonably fit and extremely energetic. He asked me a lot of questions about his life in general, his activities his personal habits, his food, his weight. his energy, his clothes, how much he walked daily and so on. He was also very happy to know that, contrary to what was being told in America those days, reports about Gandhiji's losing hold on the masses in India were "extremely untrue". He evinced respect for Mahatma Gandhi's ideals of truth and non-violence, and wished the world would take his advice. "He is certainly one of the greatest men in the world" he said "and I wish you people are wise enough to take full advantage of his leadership".

"However, there is one point", he said "where I differ fundamentally from him, and that is on the question of mechanisation. Your only way out is mechanisation, total mechanisation. Unless you produce enough food for everyone and unless you supply the basis needs of everyone in your land, there is not a chance for you to survive. And that is where modern machinery must come in."

Civilization, he said, means opportunity for everyone to have enough food, enough clothing, decent shelter and a fair amount of leisure in which to amuse oneself. Civilization begins when hunger ends. For, once a man has enough to eat, his wants become unlimited and his mind becomes free to find ways and means to supply these wants.

Hunger is the prolific cause of war, disease and social misery in all its forms and from hunger came the most gruel deeds of crime and violence. Hunger should be abolished immediately, he said, and the only way to do it is to produce more and more food the way you can do it best.

He then very convincingly explained to us how even the most efficient food production schemes would fail unless they were properly supported by an equally efficient system of transportation. What use is any food to you if it cannot be brought to your table from the farm? What use is it to the farm also if it cannot be carried to the market in time and in good condition? And how can a farmer grow food unless he is supplied with his requirements from the market? Automobile, then, is the answer, he said.

And with the automobile must come a network of roads that can bring the seed and the manure and machinery and the farmers others needs from the market to the farm and carry the produce of the farm to the market, where it can be sold and eventually consumed.

He also explained to us how very necessary it was to produce automobiles that must both suit the requirements of the people and must also still be within the reach of the commonest man. It was indeed very interesting to hear how he developed his mass production methods and how by raising the wages, reducing the hours of work, he could, contrary to general expectation of the people, actually lower the cost of production by employing efficient production tools and an intelligent system of management.

WE VISIT HIS PLANT

But still more interesting was the visit through his Works. A special Lincoln car driven by one of his expert guides drove us through the plant. It is of course impossible to walk through the entire plant as it is really a big affair. We could, however, stop the car wherever we wanted to, and get down and observe any operation in more details. Before we saw the Ford plant we had visited a number of similar other giant plants in America but here still were a number of processes and operations that were new and exciting. In fact, there was not an operation that was not perfectly and intelligently performed. Everything seemed to be automatic and men looked like mere parts of machines. In actual fact, however, it was quite the contrary. For, Ford believed that man has a right to resist being made into a machine. What men really needed was a machine that would assist them in getting things done and any machine which did this job better and faster must naturally be employed.

Ford is the one organisation that enjoys greatest self-sufficiency in the automobile industry. Yet only about forty per cent of a Ford Car is really made by Ford. The balance has to come from various other auxilliary industries that are specialists in single individual items like springs, electrical equipment and so on.

The secret of Ford's success, however, is in his intense hatred for waste, particularly waste of time. Time, unlike material, he said, does not litter on the floor and hence cannot be salvaged .It is the easiest to waste and hardest to salvage. Waste of material is also important. For, waste of material is waste of human beings. All through the River Range Plant, the absence of waste was too visible to miss. The keynote of the whole system is to eliminate as much waste as possible.

EXPANSION OF AN EMPIRE

When Ford was buying all his raw material requirements from outside, he had to depend so much on the suppliers for his own production schedules and there was so much unnecessary waste of time, that he got fed up and eventually entered into every kind of industry. Supply of iron ore and coal and such other material were his usual headaches. So he started his own mining. Transport was most difficult. So he bought a certain railroad on which his material had to travel. And managed that railroad so very efficiently by introducing higher wages, shorter hours of work, better management and so on that the same railroad which was running in a loss before he took it, then became not only a convenience to him in transporting his own materials but actually started paying handsome dividends.

He found out that marine transport was the cheapest means of moving material. So he started his own shipping and transported his material via the waterway wherever possible.

He also found out that forming pig iron from ore and then melting the ore again for final use involved too much waste of energy. So he brought his own iron ore from his own mines by his own ships to his own plant and melted it, refined it and poured it directly into moulds instead of forming into bilets first and then re-melting them for pouring. He set up elevators and conveyors, miles in length, for conveying his raw material from the ships directly into the places where they were to be actually used. This saved a lot of time, money and energy in unloading it from the ships into store houses, re-loading it into waggons, transporting the waggons to the place of use and unloading them again.

In short waste has been eliminated as much as possible.

ROUGH AND NO TUMBLE.

When we returned from the visit to the plant, we were sent back to their proving grounds or the test field as they call it. That is the place where their completed and uncompleted cars are tested for various things. That is also where any new development is subjected to a severe test before it is put into production.

An Italian-American Engineer was in charge of the test field. Ford had sent a message that we should be shown everything. "Everything" which of course was not secret. As we were talking to him, a black sedan zoomed past us like a rocket missing me barely by an inch.

"What's he doing" I asked in panic.

"Oh about ninety" he said.

"Yes, I know, but, what I mean is why?"

"Oh, he is testing a new kind of piston rings we have just developed."

The test field is a vast piece of land and all along the border is a strip of road on which cars under different kinds of tests keep continually moving.

Then we were seated into a new Mercury and taken out for a "good ride" as the Engineer instructed the test driver of that car. The "good ride" meant a ride while the car was being tested against various odds.

On this test field, they have built every conceivable kind of road, and also built artificial obstacles. We were first driven over a piece which is so built as to give maximum twisting effect to the main frame of the car. Every wheel passed over difficult obstacles, individually first and then all of them simultaneously. The ride was "rough" in their words, "terrible" said my brother.

There is another piece where there is knee-deep mud for testing car parts and body and there is still another piece where by means of specially designed artificial fountains they can produce monsoon at will for testing car bodies and body insulation against mud and rain.

On the test field there is also a room called the 'weather tunnel' wherein they can test engines and other things for different weather conditions. Here, by means of a number of electrical controls, they can obtain temperatures upto 60 deg. below zero for observing the performance of their engines in freezing weather and in the next few minutes. can change

(Continued on Page 22)

SPORTS JOTTINGS
From Here And There
By J. C. Maitra

"TIMES OF INDIA'S" AMAZING SHOW.—GRIT AND DETERMINATION.—SPARTANS LUCKY.—DESERVING WINNERS.—PUNJAB AT SUMMIT.—EMAR CUP FOR PROCTORS.—B. P. H. A. AND WOMEN'S HOCKEY.—SOLID CONTRIBUTIONS.—UNTIMELY RAIN.—CALCUTTA'S MISFORTUNE.

Contrary to general expectations a Bombay team—in the "Times of India" outfit—managed to reach the final stage of the Aga Khan Hockey Tournament. It is idle to speculate now whether they would have done so, if some of the outstanding up-country teams had not cried off. Had they come, it is more than likely that the Pressmen would have given them a good run for their money. Their improvement during the latter part of the season was indeed amazing. For the Woodenspoonists of the senior League to elbow out such stalwarts as the League and the Provincial Champions, Lusitanians and St. Xavier's College respectively, were achievements far out of the ordinary. By no stretch of imagination can they be called flashes in the pan.

GRIT AND DETERMINATION

The Pressmen displayed a tremendous fund of grit and determination which was mainly responsible for their trimuphant progress to the final. It is said that the standard of their play was far from classical. Truly speaking, not a single team in the tournament showed hockey of a superlative character or of the dazzling variety.

Their defence was particularly strong—with Tony Vaz at centre-half and Roberts at right back always shining in the lime-light. And it was chiefly due to their Herculean efforts, the 'Times' were able to keep their ends up.

Were their forwards of a higher calibre, they might have sent the Spartans, their ultimate rivals, to Rawalpindi without the Cup. All the same a mead of praise is due to them —Effy D'Souza and Correa in particular, for their large stock of opportunism, without which they would not have succeeded as they did. —

SPARTANS LUCKY

The Spartans, on the other hand, created a big impression from the start and most people thought that they would dispose of all their opponents with ease. But Kamla Club from Cawnpore gave them a rude shock in the Semi-final. They carried on a ceaseless campaign of attack from beginning to end. But they failed to pierce the target even once. The Spartans put up a veritable blockade in front of their goal which the Cawnpore men found exceedingly difficult to break through. Had they opened out the game a little more by using their wingers, they might have succeeded in their attempts. Where they failed, however, the Pindi players succeeded. Their centre-forward, Aziz proved to be a leader of rare merit, though he was a little selfish at times.

DESERVING WINNERS

Having got rid of Kamla Club through a snap goal, the Spartans finally met the Times of India full of confidence and optimism. They never dreamt that the "lowly" Pressmen would do anything but succumb to their heavy onslaughts in a meek fashion. They found, however, to their amazement that their weak adversaries not only refused to surrender but actually took the upper hand on two occasions. Were they favoured with a little luck, the local side might have emerged victorious ultimately. But that was not to be.

It must be said to the credit of the Punjabic that they fought back gallantly till the last and dashed the high hopes of the Pressmen to the ground. It must be said to the credit of the Spartans that they were the better team from every point of view and fully merited the honours which came their way.

PUNJAB AT SUMMIT

So this was the second trophy to go to the Punjab this season, the first being the M. K. Rao Trophy given away for the Invitation Tournament organised by the B.P.H.A. The Brothers Club from Lahore carried it away. Needless to mention, the Punjab stands at the summit of Indian hockey to-day, which was proved, by the way, beyond a shadow of doubt by their success in the Inter-Provincial Tournament.

This may seem rather surprising in view of the fact that the B.P.H.A. does more than any other Association in India to promote this game in our city. It is true that Bombay reached the final in every instance. But why did she not win even once? Reasons must be found out for this failure and suitable measures taken to avoid them in future.

EMAR CUP FOR PROCTORS

As was expected the Proctor Ladies accounted for the Lusitanians in a comfortable manner and earned the glory of receiving the Tommy Emar Gold Cup. There was no question about their all-round superiority over their rivals. So their victory was well merited. Now it remains to be seen who will win the Killedar Cup which is still to be run by the B.P.H.A.

The trouble with these women's teams is that they lack scoring abilities. Whoever scores first generally gets away with it. But that first goal also takes a long time to come. So what our women players' need is sound training and practice in target shooting. The Inter-Provincial Tournament which is to be staged at the Bombay Gymkhana ground this week will show how the players from other provinces shape in this direction as well as in other departments of the game.

B.P.H.A. AND WOMEN'S HOCKEY

It is rather surprising to hear from certain quarters that the B.P.H.A. is doing very little for the encouragement of hockey among the fair sex. I do not know what they expect the Association to do for them. If they mean that it should engage expert coaches for them and give them necessary training, perhaps they have some cause for complaint. But almost all the clubs have their own coaches to give them necessary guidance. As for any other grouse, I should like to hear what the critics want it to do. as I am on its Managing Committee, I may be able to remove the grievances, if any.

SOLILD CONTRIBUTIONS

I should however like to mention that it was solely due to the sporting offer of the B.P.H.A.—to the tune of Rs. 5,000—to the IH.F. that the India will be in a position to compete in the International tournament for women next year. And it is again due to the initiative taken by our Association the Inter-Provincial Tournament for the fair sex is being inaugurated in Bombay this week. It is more than likely that the competition will put the B.P.H.A. into a big financial loss. But it took the responsibility on its shoulders with its eyes and ears open. The Committee felt that unless they took the initiative, the tournament might not be held at all. And without a competition of this sort it would not be possible to gauge the strength and merit of the players from all parts of the country. Let us hope the beginning will be a successful one.

UNTIMELY RAIN

It must be a matter of deep concern to the B.P.H.A. Committee that the exhibition matches arranged between the touring I.H.F. team and three local sides last week have been partially washed out by the clerk of the weather. Who could have expected Jupiter pluvius to pour down cats and dogs at this time of the year? We never have them in Bombay at this time of the year. It would appear that with the changing world, the weather is also becoming freakish. Unfortunately this has not only spoilt those attractive engagements and deprived the local fans of some alluring fares, but put the B.P.H.A. into severe loss. I hope that the weather might have cleared early to make the exhibitions possible during the week-end.

CALCUTTA'S MISFORTUNE

The latest report from Calcutta tells us that all the hockey engagements in that city have been cancelled on account of its disturbed condition. Football has also the same tale to tell. So the most popular centre of sport in India will have its doors closed against sport for an indefinite period. Heaven alone knows how long this inflammable atmosphere will trouble us! Could not sportsmen in that city as well as in other parts of the country do something to stop this communal fights and bickerings at least in the sporting field and save India from disgrace and humiliation? I believe that if sportsmen belonging to all communities join hands and strive to root out the evil, we may have peace in the land ere long.

Is It True?

That The Indo-Ceylon Athletic meet has vanished into thin air, because that is the only place where it could be held?

That The BPOA Committee had arranged its programme at the Brabourne Stadium—without CCI's permission—thinking that it had a lien on it?

That Bhoot is terribly annoyed with Duleep because the great cricketer refused to respond to the eleventh hour demand of the BPOA Secretary?

That According to the Bombay Olympians, the best way to stage international meets is to organise it over night?

That Summer is considered to be the most suitable season for athletics by Bhoot and Co., as sweat makes for strength and stamina?

That Failing to hold the meet at the end of April, the BPOA may fix it in August—in the heart of the rainy season—to give our boys and girls necessary training under British conditions?

That Committeeman N. V. Sarma is in rage because the IOA. has not yet announced its decision to take part in the next World Games in London?

That Sarma is wondering why Bhoot has not given a rude shaking to Secretary Moin-ul-Haq—to rouse him from his long slumber on throw him out of his cushy seat?

That The BPOA Secretary has no objection to step into Moin's shols—if only the latter would condescend to oblige?

That The WIFA has taken the plunge at last and has appinted Bill Humphreys as Coach on 7,000 per annum?

That Bill Coach 250 promising boys within six month—so that Bombay will be flooded with stars next season?

That All the players will be provided with boots by the Association as almost all the players are unable to equip themselves at their own expense?

That BPOA is afraid of joining hands with the WIFA, lest some of its present luminaries may lose their jobs to the enterprising soccer-lords?

That The Hindu Gymkhana is looking for more space for card players, as it considers indoor games more healthy than outdoor sports?

That Its large funds may be invested in renting more flats all over the city—for encouraging bridge flush and rummy?

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POLITICS AND PASTRY COOK—NOT TO SPEAK OF A FIRE

(Continued From Page 7)

have other, less unselfish motives. He claims that since the projector and sound-track system are on different currents and involve a nightly wrestling match, he has to save his strength. So the boys, who absolutely want their movies each evening, now draw lots to relieve Lassiter when it's his turn to wash dishes.

Bergs

Chief Engineer Chuck Hassage swears the Penguin he saw on a small iceberg the other day wasn't calling his mate but was screaming his head off with laughter after seeing Skipper Isaac Schlossbach using a small two-by-four in an effort to pole off a huge berg which threatened to hit the ship.

More Bergs

It was also Chuck who came across geologist Bob Nichols sitting sadly on a box aboard the ship on a recent trip down to King George VI sound. Kindly, he asked Bob what had upset him so. which Bob, pouting, replied: "Aw, (Photographer Bill) Latady won't give me any more film, and there are six more icebergs I haven't snapped".

And Ice

Bob reports in this connection that on the way down, it was physicist H. C. Peterson who tried to sneak an ice cube out of the refrigerator and get it over the side quietly in order to win the who-sees-the1first-ice contest.

Priorities

Harry comes back to the effect that on the ship there were three majo problems; priority No. 1—How to divide the fruit equally; priority No. 2—Who took skipper Ike's Marlin Spike; priority No. 3—Where to build the bridge for the 21 assistant navigators aboard.

Elmer

The fellows are learning the hard way down here. I warned everybody not to leave tools arund when it's snowing. They'd be lost after five minutes. Yesterday, I came around a shack near where Physicist Andrew Thompson is building his tide-gauge hut. He was on hands and knees, grubbing in the snow. He muttered something about having lost a handkerchief.

There's a new member of the expedition. His name's Elmer. It seems that when anything's missing, he's got it!

Let us talk it over —

Don't we take pride in parading ourselves as machine-minded? But I am sure, we shall call it a doomsday if ever the working of human mind becomes mechanical. Mark the words, "if ever....." which means possibly never.

As it happens with everyone these days, our discussion on art and films came skating down through food and clothes to the political situation in the country at present. The five of us in that small group belonged to the same class of society, with an equal standard of education and a common cultural background. And yet with this common data our views on the subjects at discussion were not quite concurrent. The communal problem, however, showed that there was little common in the methods we thought fit for its solution: arbitration by the third party or a fight to finish or women's role in restraining the slaughter-madness.

Hard as I might try, I cannot understand how people can still believe in the efficacy of the last mentioned way of action. It is clear than ever before that although our leaders have seen the futility of the creed of killing, not many of them are making honest attempts to turn the people from these brutal ways. So long as sincerity is not coming from all quarters, what chances of a release from the wild forces?

Those who insist that women can do a lot in checking the orgies are living in a fool's paradise. And yet, in such a desperate hour, I almost envy their tenacity in holding tight to the untenable position in the void! When the bulk of educated nations (like Germany, Japan and Italy) are misled by the theory of racial superiority or 'might is right' how can ignorant, illiterate women in this country counter the flood of religious fanaticism? The majority of our women who are literally confined to their homes have been taught from their birth to honour the strictures of man even if they aren't in keeping with the spirit of religion. (How else can we explain women's adherence to the evil system of purdah and dowry?) To expect that this crust, formed over centuries should be pierced through reason shows a lack of realism. It's all right for the so-called emancipated, educated ones to lecture on women and peace in the snug and cosy atmosphere of clubs and drawingrooms. If only these sentimentals pondered over their own 'independence of outlook on matters of less importance—such as smoking, drinking, hoarding or blackmarketing..

Nothing short of a sensation must have been caused by the quiet-looking, khaddar-clad Hansa Mehta's resolution demanding military training for India's women. This may bring a rude awakening to those who idolise woman by virtues of love, tenderness and tolerance. However it would be foolish to dismiss their reaction as mere sentiment. For under this velvety cover of sentimentalism is hidden away the he man's 'vested interests.' Since the beginnings of human society, men have been telling women that they are the weaker sex. On being challenged, they start poetising woman's creative role and man's duty of giving her protection. It requires little sense to realise that out of this has resulted women's subjection—mental no less than physical.

However, now when we say that freedom is indivisible it goes without saying that the right to fight for it is also indivisible. There can be no denying that in this principle lay the strength of our freedom struggle which is nearing its end. Nevertheless, the principle will have to be maintained hereafter because we shall have to defend that freedom. Whether we choose to do it in the non-violent or the militarist way should not matter at all.

—*Leela.*

Feminine Rig-morale

By ILKA CHASE

The Philosophy And Frustration That Urges A Women To Dress Up Or Down As The Case May Be!

Next to a good meal and possibly a long night's sleep the greatest morale builder in the world, as far as women are concerned, is clothes.

I admit that a pretty potent contradiction is being hurled in the teeth of that statement by the current apparel of American maidenhood—the exposed shirt tail and rolled-up dungarees—yet even it bolsters the argument, if in reverse. The morale of the female youth of the country is high because they are dressed exactly like every other young kid from Bar Harbor to Malibou. And, of course, like braces on their teeth and feet too large for their coltish bodies, they will grow out of it. We have only to wait. The danger to our fashions and eventually to our morale lies with the totally indifferent women who insert themselves into nondescript garments merely because they are coverings for the body. The next step is to be so bored by it all that one goes without clothes completely.

* * *

As a rule, the more clothes and ornaments a woman has on ond the more expensive they are, the better she feels. This isn't to say, of course that she won't settle for strapless evening gowns and the briefest of shorts, but fortunately such garments can cost a fortune and they should be cunningly designed to enhance rather than to reveal a lady's charms. A diaphanous, exquisite nightgown is more alluring than no nightgown at all. If one diamond bracelet is good, five are better.

* * *

Of course, when they splurge on clothes it is thoughtless to call women to task, since they are doing it chiefly for industry, for the livelihood of the thousands of people who work on clothes and jewels, furs. shoes and accessories. I don't know what men think would happen to the economy of this country if women were as selfish as men are. One suit for evening, for heaven's sake. One tweed sports jacket, one outfit to wear to weddings. Where would the cloak-and-suit industry be then, boys?

* * *

There will be cries from the men, I know, of "No, no, we're not selfish, we want women to look beautiful, It builds our morale too. We want them to have satins and jewels and furs, but the expense, ye gods, think of the expense!"

Oh, that. Well, I'll tell you fellows, I've devised a very comforting system for expense. Anybody can work it—husbands or women who buy their own. Suppose, Madame, you have gone overboard on a dress and you wake up in the middle of the night with a small, creeping chill. It cost too much, you know it, and you should never have let yourself be tempted. The thing is to divide it up like mileage on your car.

Supposing a dress has cost you 100 dol. All right, you wear it once and the price is murder, but you wear it twice and what's happened? Fifty dollars a shot. Still awful, but persevere. You wear it three times, 33.33 dol. Already it's less gruesome. Ten times it's 10 dol. A dress for 10 dol. is cheap. It's something you really like, you wear it twenty or thirty or forty times, wear it enough and it comes out free.

* * *

Women don't wear clothes because they have guilty consciences. They wear them because they think they look appealing or distinguished or cute. But their reasons, though men may not believe it, are basic as well. They wear frocks in the summer because they are cool and in winter because they are warm. The two most cozy garments I ever had in my life were a polo coat and a chunky hand-knitted box sweater. As a matter of fact they were both on the costly side, but I loved and wore them, had them cleaned and shortened, lengthened and remodelled till they were threadbare. I am no more hard-hearted than the rest; the Actors Thrift Shop and the desperate Europeans can pick my closets as easily as a magnet picks up pins, but my warm, roomy polo coat and my comfortable natural wool sweater will wrap me in my grave. Such garments are never expensive.

* * *

One's old clothes are a delight to one's children on rainy days, but they serve also a sterner purpose than these valentine functions. An evening dress of four or five or ten seasons ago can have a far more confining effect on a lady than stays of strongest steel.

Theoretically it is the light in a man's eye, diminishing or bursting—lovely thought—into consuming flame which guides a lady in the selection of her calories. The theory is agreeably flattering to the male sex, but we live in a harsh world, gentlemen, we must face up to facts. The unvarnished truth is that a filmsy bit of silk or satin or soft tweed no longer joining about her middle will do more to switch a lady's way of life than all the compliments or complaints you may utter.

Turn your attentions to a younger, slender reed, you will find it delightful work, but for the sake of our morale let us assume it is a deliberate device to encourage jealousy on the part of your personal baby so she will take heed and stick to her diet. Do this and she will heed all right, but it might well produce the distressing result of another round of double martinis in which to drown her sorrow along with her last vestige of waistline.

No, a surer way to achieve the effect you yearn for is to suggest she wear that blue dress she had the year you were married, which she has always kept because you loved it so. Suggest that she nip into it and watch her while she struggles. Go on, suggest it, why don't you? What have I got to lose?

—

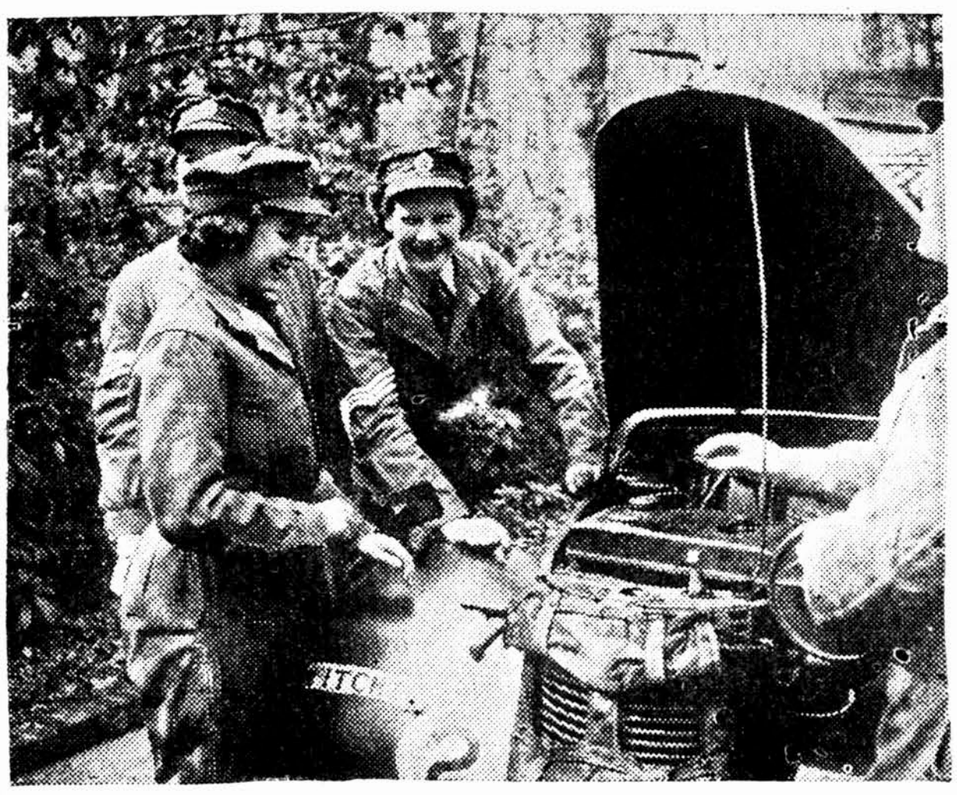
Lady Megan Lloyd-George

Best Woman Speaker In Parliament

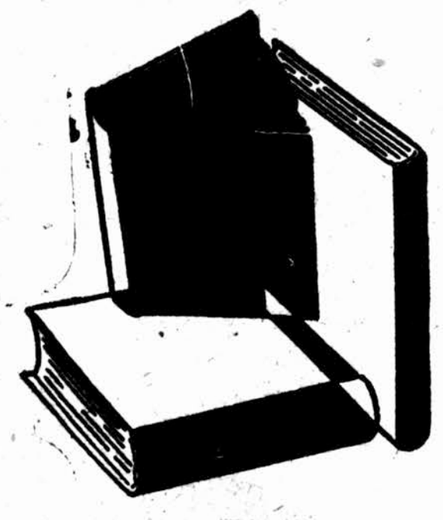
LONDON, March 28 Lady Megan Lloyd-George has a good claim to being the best woman speaker in Parliament and it is noticeable that the Liberals are calling more and more upon her services. Feminine though her style and delivery is, the presentation of the causes she speaks for is strong in its logic.

Recently, when she had concluded her plea for agricultural workers M.P.'s on all sides leaned over to congratulate her. One of the Conservatives offered an especially warm approval to her speech, even though she had made clear her disagreement with the Tory viewpoint.

She Will Be 21 Tomorrow!



Princess Elizabeth snapped while she was undergoing training as an A. T. S. Officer during the war.



Ready-Reckoner

"MALLYA'S IDEAL READY RECKONER" which is the work of Mr. U. Vasudeva Mallya, a retired auditor of co-operative societies, Mangalore (South Kanara), should commend itself to all banks, co-operative societies, money lenders and other businessmen and firms as a reliable handbook which will be serviceable to them in the preparation of the monthly salary bills of their establishments and in the calculation of interest due or receivable by them. Besides the tables of interest and salary calculations, which comprise the major part of the book, it has tables to find out the number of days between any two given dates, the due dates of "Hundis" and of interest on securities and such other particulars which form the daily needs of business men. The book is neatly printed and cloth-bound and is priced at Rs. 10.

Rule Without The Law

"BRITISH SAVAGERY IN INDIA", Edited by R. S. Vidyarthi, Agarwal and Co., Ltd., Agra. Rs. 9|8.

"INDIA IN REVOLT", Edited by T. S. Chakravarty, Hindustan Book Depot, Bankim Chatterjee Street, Calcutta, Rs. 2|12.

Many books have been published on the Quit India movement launched by Gandhiji in 1942. They, however, had necessarily to be guarded in their approach while the Defence of India Rules were in rigorous operation. For, apart from the people's struggle, there is another aspect of the movement. The British Government went all out in their efforts to quash the movement and almost gave a carte blanche to their minions in putting down the spontaneous uprisings all over the country. Ashti, Chimur, Midnapore, Balia, Satara—all are most disgraceful episodes in the history of the British rule in India and like the terror regime following the Great Mutiny, they will forever remain nailed in the memory of the people. It is inevitable that they should rankle most in our hearts on the eve of the British quitting India.

"British Savagery In India" is a comprehensive compilation and after giving a historical retrospect of British misdeeds, traces the Quit India movement right from the beginning of the war. Part five dealing with "Government atrocities" naturally forms the kernel of the book and leaves a gruesome picture on the mind indeed. Most of the facts detailed here are documented by authoritative sources. While one appreciates the ideals and industry of the author, one must say that the price is fantastically high even in these times.

"India In Revolt" is more modest but better edited. It deals only with happenings in Bengal and Assam, which were shrouded in the strictest censorship for a long time. Two more volumes bearing on the events in other provinces are promised in the near future.

Both these volumes should prove of great value to the future historian.

—N. G. JOG.

Gujarati Books

MANAVI KHANDIERO or the Autobiography of a Leper, being a translation in Kujarati, by Kaka Kalelkar and K. G. Mashruvala, of "Who Walk Alone" by Perry Burges, pp. 328, Rs. 2-8 (Navajiwan Prakashan Mandir, Ahmedabad).

This is a stirring story of heroic fight put up by a promising youth, of strong character, against leprosy. It portrays the feelings, aspirations and sentiments of a person suffering from leprosy, and the inhuman and unjustified treatment meted out to him by society. Incidentally it relates the story of the Spanish-American War in the Philippines. The book is of exceeding human interest and is full of high adventure. It is worth reading both as a fascinating autobiographical novel and as the true story of one of whom it can truly be said. "He was a Man." The book is a fine addition to Gujarati literature. In the final chapters, are indicated the various scientific and practical problems arising in regard to treatment of lepers, that await solution.

GITA DHWANI, by K. G. Mashruvala, pp. 108, (New revised third edition) Navajivan Prakashan Mandir, Ahmedabad.

This is the people's edition of the Gita in shlokas, for the use of the Gujarati reading public not conversant with Sanskrit. The author has succeeded in maintaining the crispness and vigour of the original text. Notes, general suggestions and a dictionary of difficult words, coupled with an objective Meditation Prayer in Sanskrit and Gujarati, add to the value of this six anna pocket-book which should prove very popular.

N. H. P.

Secrets Of A P. S.

"MARTYRS TO DUTY" by Hetty Kohn—Hind Kitabs, Rs. 4-12.

Hetty Kohn is a rolling stone which rolled from London to India many long years ago and has gathered plenty of moss in the intervening period. She has been a (1) Stenographer, (2) Secretary, (3) Journalist, (4) Translator, (5) Foreign Correspondent, (6) Professor, (7) Examiner, (8) Budding film star (nipped in the bud) and now (9) An Author! What is more important, she has remained Hetty Kohn all through the evolutions and convolutions of her career!

This is the story of her odyssey from office to office and boss to boss—not to talk of place to place. Bosses are the central theme of this exciting adventure and the book is very appropriately dedicated to them. The characters are very much living, though mercifully disguised by Miss Kohn. MARTYRS TO DUTY is in fact intended to be a collective testimonial to them—at least to those whom she could recall with pleasure. The others have been deliberately blotted out from the book of her memory.

Miss Kohn has an observant eye, a rich sense of humour and an utter absence of malice. That is perhaps the secret of the success of her professional career as it is of that of her book, which will appeal as much to bosses as their employees. There are many amusing episodes and even contretemps as when her boss switched off the light and embraced her. This was 30 years ago in London. But the moral she draws from this amorous interlude is as true to-day in India as it was then in England.

Listen: "Despite my twenty-three years I had up to then been naive enough to imagine that for the kind of 'job' now offered to me, two qualifications were necessary:

(1) Youth; (2) a pretty face.

Thenceforth I drew the inference that only (1) was essential!"

Subsequently she found that even (1) was not quite essential:

However look up in the book yourself—as the screen-ads. say!

Umesh Rao has done a fine job of the illustrations

N. G. JOG.

JUST OUT

OUR HINDU-MUSLIM PROBLEM—A SOLUTION

BY R. B. ANDHYARUJINA

with a Foreword by Prof. P. A Wadia PRICE Re. 1/8

As the author is one who belongs to neither of the two great communities, he can legitimately claim to have a detached view in the suggestions that he has to offer for the solution of the Hindu-Muslim problem. This brochure is an introduction to and an exposition of a formula which is the best constitutional solution of the Hindu-Muslim problem as conceived by the author and is based on the critical study of the constitutions of all democratic countries of the world, with particular reference to our special conditions, as to our needs and aptitude. The scheme submitted by the author breathes this spirit, and at the same time leaves nothing to chance conventions, or the goodwill of any one particular community. It renders Pakistan superfluous and the further partitioning and 'contonizing' of India out of place in this scheme. Above all, it takes account of the existing distrust among the major communities for one another and effectively removes the apprehension that one community would dominate over another. The formula proposed in this brochure might well go forward on its message of hope in these days of darkness and gloom

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My dear Sisters & Brothers,

The second special general meeting of all the office-bearers and active workers of the Balkan-ji-Bari—Akhil Hind Balak Sangh will be held on next Saturday, April 26, at 4-15 p.m., at the Fellowship School. Gowalia Tank, Bombay

Friends from outside Bombay are requested to intimate the General Secretary, Balkan-ji-Bari, "Gulistan", Khar—Bombay 21, in time about their arrival here, and he will accordingly be glad to make arrangements for receiving them and for their lodging and board, free of any charges.

The General Secretary, All-India Balkan-ji-Bari, has issued certain instructions to all the Balkan-ji-Bari Centres throughout India, in terms of the amended Constitution of the Society, passed at the time of the Second All-India Balkan-ji-Bari Workers' Conference, held at Bombay, in the last Christmas.

The Centres have been requested to make themselves as much representative of children of their street, locality or village as is possible and to enrol the children without any distinctions of caste, creed, religion, province, or social and economic status, and to this end also to enlist the co-operation of adult workers, who can be enrolled as Associate Members on payment of Re. 1 at least per year and on undertaking to do some voluntary service

The Bhuleshwar Balkan-ji-Bari arranged six concession shows of the "Deewar" at the Royal Opera House on February 8, 15, 22 and again on March 8, 15 and 22 when 1,500 children of this Unit and other Schools in the Bhuleshwar area witnessed them.

On every occasion, Shri Prithvi Raj Kapoor spoke to the children on Hindu-Muslim Unity which is the theme of the drama. He also collected Rs. 101 only for the Branch in one of the shows. Boys and girls of the Bari continue to meet every Sunday regularly.

* * *

TOUCH GAMES

Sister Saroj thinks one gains lots by playing certain sensible games. For instance, to practise developing the sense of touch, a number of articles are placed in a row on the table—keys, coins, whistles, pins and such like things may be used in the early stages. Children are then blind-folded and marched to the table where by handling the articles they have to recognize the objects and write them down later on a paper

Another good game would be to understand the sound of a distant railway train or its whistle, the bells ringing in a distant village or the flute of a cowherd and so on. This game is best played in the nights when even other sounds will be easily recognizable such as a snake crawling away among dried leaves or a cricket chirping from a tree.

* * *

CAN IRON GROW?

Brother Phiroze has studied this question, consulted a number of Science Books, and come to the conclusion that iron can be made to grow by a process which was discovered some years ago, and consists of heating a bar of iron to a certain "critical" temperature and then cooling it.

This process is repeated under suitable conditions a number of times. Of two iron bars which were originally cast of the same size the one which was subjected to the heating and cooling process was made gradually to grow till, when shown at a scientific congress, it had become 46 per cent larger than the other.

* * *

PRABHU'S PRANK

Then, how do you like the following Prabhu's prank?

"Goodness! What is all this noise about?" demanded Mother when she looked in to find Prema and Prabhu having a fierce argument.

"I told Prabhu he could have a bite of my cake," explained Prema, "and he has eaten it all."

"Oh, that was greedy of you, Prabhu!" cried Mother.

"Well, I am very sorry, Mother," said Prabhu, 'but I can't help it if my bite is as big as her cake, can I?'

* * *

READ THIS QUICKLY

Finally, can you read out the following quickly?—

There's no need to light a night-light,
On a light night like to-night,
For a night light's a slight light,
On a light night like to-night.
When a night's light like tonight's light,
It is really not quite right.
To light night lights with their slight light,
On a light night like to-night.

All Good Wishes from
your loving,
Dada

"Gulistan"
Khar - Bombay 21

Spring Dance by the Karachi Balkan-ji-Bari Children.

Premier Speaks On Art—Art For Everyone—Make People Art-Minded—Aesthetic Training In Schools—Art Needs A Plan—Governmen' Demands Antiquities—Role Of Art In Greater Bombay—Indian Films Abroad

Though brief, thoughtful and illuminating was the inaugural address delivered by Mr. B. G. Kher, the the Prime Minister of Bombay, at the annual exhibition of the Art Society of India on April 2. The views expressed therein on the purpose of art and functions of the artist reflect an outlook which is realistic and progressive. Apart from them, the address revealed that the Government of Bombay has provided a substantial amount of several lakhs of rupees for the advancement of art as one of the four-year post-war plans. Mr. Kher, with this announcement, gave a message of hope to the world of artists.

For The People

The address struck another refreshing note that the Government is fully conscious of the importance of art in the life of the people. Some indication of the Government's outlook on art was given by Mr. Kher when he asserted "art should be the common possession of the ordinary man. It must enrich, permeate and sweeten his life." The actual state of affairs is quite the opposite. "Art for the people" has so far, been a mere slogan; it should now become a concrete reality. There should be a happy reunion of art and the people in Free India.

There are, however, difficulties in the way of the realisation of the ideal, but they are not unsurmountable. Art does not bid fair to re-emerge as a common heritage of the ordinary man so long as it is not emancipated from the bondage of aristocratic tutelage. The new movement should, therefore, logically start with the process of elimination of the class of the so-called elite who have stood like a solid-wall between the people and art—their rightful heritage.

Art Throug Education

At the same time, endeavour should be made to foster art-mindedness on the part of the people. To cultivate the soil for appreciation of art by them is one of the main functions of general education. The latter, in that case should be countrywide in scope and compulsory to a certain standard. It should, moreover, embrace as its integral part art in the form of training in self-expression and aesthetic appreciation. The aesthetic impulse is inherent in man. Its cultivation is an educational problem of great importance.

The educational system has hitherto been extremely limited in its approach and has been again divested of its aesthetic element. Those who have emerged from its portals are hardly more appreciation of art than their uneducated countrymen; but in spite of that there has sprung from among them a class of self-styled elite who have affected a refined tests for and a keen sense of judgment on art and have arrogated to themselves the prerogative to hold art as their tutelage.

Unsuccessful Method

The training in drawing imparted in schools is not infrequently cited in uninformed circles as a place assigned to art in the existing system of education. It is boosted by interested parties as the perfect method of teaching art in schools, but the experience gained by impartial observers is a challenge to the capabilities and achievements attributed to it. There are educated persons in no small number who have gone through the course of drawing whilst at school, but are incapable of discriminating between paintings in the Western and Indian styles or of appreciating the qualities of a good piece of sculpture.

If stock is taken of the system of training in drawing introduced in the schools of this province, the same will to have failed to satisfy the needs of aesthetic education essential to students. There has been in Bombay a reaction to its failure. A few advanced schools have adopted the new method in preference to the officially prescribed course in drawing. In this respect it is gratifying to note that the Government has already taken steps to re-examine the orthodox system. Introduction of aesthetic culture in primary and secondary schools is one of the terms of reference to the Committee appointed by the Government to survey the entire field of art-education.

New Approach

The Committee is expected to study the latest methods of teaching art in schools—the methods which aim at stimulating creative activity and fostering art-appreciation in students. The educational reform, contemplated in the term of reference, will demand thorough reorganisation of the system of training in drawing and craftwork. It will again necessitate recruitment of artist-teachers to take, by degree, the place of drawing teachers. Such a reform, though almost revolutionary, must be undertaken in the cultural interests of the people.

The training and examinations in art should be within the province of art education and not general education, and the Government of Bombay have wisely centralised them in its separate art department and it should, undistracted by any reactionary move in any quarts, retain both in the same department. The Committee should make far-reaching recommendations for the training of artist-teachers capable of satisfying the needs of the aesthetic training in schools.

Wanted Planning

The new method will depend, for its efficiency, upon the provision of certain accessories, in addition to competent teachers. It will involve the establishment of museums at convenient places, the adoption of a system of peripatetic exhibitions and the allocation to schools of small galleries of photographs, reproductions and available originals of the works of art—both ancient and contemporary. The Government should, therefore, sanction ungrudgingly the provision, on a province-wide scale, of all the facilities essential for the efficiency of the latest methods of the aesthetic training in schools.

Education, with its approach to the people and with an adequate emphasis on the right way of aesthetic training, will in the long run lead to increased demand for art—the demand which must be satisfied. The Government should work out a plan for the equitable distribution of art and for the opening up of the channels through which the latter comes in daily contact with the people. Art should no longer be allowed to remain in monopoly of the well-to-do.

With the dawn of freedom art should re-emerge as a common heritage of the people and should enrich and revitalise their life. India should concede to every man his birth-right to live and work in the environments of beauty and to have an unimpeded access to art. The Government of Bombay, with its keen interest in art, should give lead to the rest of the country in planning "art for the people."

Recovery Of Antiquities

The Antiquities (Export Control) Bill passed by the Central Legislative Assembly on April 12 is an evidence of the promptness and seriousness with which the Government of India has approached the problem of the preservation of the country's wealth of antiquities. While replying to a debate on it Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Member for Education and Arts, gave encouraging news that he is in correspondence with the Secretary of State for India in connection with the return of antiquities now in Britain and that very soon he hopes to be in a position to make announcement about it.

Maulana Azad further pointed out that he will contact other countries too in the same respect as soon as diplomatic relations are established with them. The appointment of a commission to trace the Indian antiquities in various countries and also to find out the parties who are responsible should be a logical step in the movement initiated by the Government. The trade in art and literary treasure is anti-national. It should be put down with a heavy hand.

The Antiquities (Export Control) Bill is an indication of the awareness, on the part of the Government, of the existence of black market in art and antiquities. It marks a distinct advance over the existing laws as is aims at providing stronger safeguards against exports. In this connection the Government should consider the desirability of registering and exercising some control over private collections and, in course of time, of acquiring them for the nation.

Master Plar For Bombay

The movement for the evolution of a Master Plan for Greater Bombay scheme has just proceeded a step further. The Municipal Corporation has agreed to pay half of the estimated cost of the plan. The Government will meet the other half. Now both the Corporation and the Government being concerned parties should see that the master plan does not perpetuate the defects of the plan according to which smaller Bombay has been built and is being rebuilt. Again both should jointly move in the matter of removing at least the glaring anomalies of its design-like haphazard disposition of statues.

In its present shape, Bombay shows a faint touch of beauty even though "city beautiful" is the slogan of the Corporation. The reason is quite obvious. Artists and architects who are the only persons capable of imparting beauty to cities, towns and also villages are in a large number in Bombay, but they are not invited to play their role in building and decorating the city.

The master plan for Greater Bombay ought to offer full scope to sculptors, artists and architects to exercise their creative abilities. The Government has appointed a committee to survey the entire field of art-education, but it should also consider the urgency of assigning to artists and architects their legitimate place in the civic organisation. The scheme of Greater Bombay is an excellent opportunity to make a beginning.

In The World Of Film

A new organisation for the purposes of visual education has come into existence in Britain. It marks the increasing interest evinced by the Government in the problem of visual aids to education. Being fully representative of cinematograph technical advisers, educationists and teachers, the organisation promises to tackle the problem efficiently and sysmatically. India has appreciated the values of visual education but has not yet realised the necessity of setting up a machinery for the production of educational films.

The International Exhibition of Cinematographic Art, according to a note issued by the Italian Consul-General in India a few days ago, will be held at Venice in August. The Government of India is said to have been officially appraised and the Indian film producers are likely to participate in the exhibition. It will not be surprising if a scramble ensues in the world of the Indian films to win laurels in Venice.

The Government should, in case it approves of participation by India in the exhibition, adopt some method for the selection of the films. The International exhibition should show on the screen something distinctive of India in addition to the best of her cine art. Apart from such exhibitions, the Government should exercise control over the exhibition of Indian films in foreign countries and should not leave producers quite free to send their wares abroad irrespective of the latter's merits.

"Mother And Son"

Painting by Magda Nachmann.

"I will race you to the next mirage"

The LAST PAGE

Conducted by CHRONICLER

WASHINGTON: The Republican Congressman Mr. Fred Crawford told the House of Representatives Foreign Affairs Committee on the Greek Aid Bill yesterday that he believed that the United States should tell the Russians that they must disarm or the United States would use the atom bomb and atomic power against them. He conceded that this course would mean war if Russia defied the United States, but declared that if war came Russia would "get licked."

WASHINGTON: The United States House of Representatives Committee on Un-American Activities yesterday issued what it called proof that the United States Communist Party was "an agent of the Soviet Government."

"It is only too clear that the immense wealth and power of America is being used for strategic and military purposes.... "

—HENRY WALLACE.

LONDON: Leftwing Labourites caused an uproar in the Commons with the charges that the United States was "invading south-east Europe and bypassing the United Nations Organisation in its programme of aid to Greece and Turkey."

MOSCOW: With bases in Alaska, the Aleutians, Greenland, Iceland and Canada, the United States is semi-circling the Arctic basin which is becoming a "theatre of imperialist machinations", says Soviet writer Ivan Ermashev, in an article in 'New Times.'

WASHINGTON: A sharp note is being sent to Moscow charging the Soviet Union with meddling in Hungarian domestic affairs.

WASHINGTON. Senator Edwin Johnson, in a radio address, last night, said that the Greco-Turkish Aid Bill now before the Congress amounted to a military alliance with Turkey. He added, "As certain as we live and breathe, World War III is going to be fought in the Middle East over oil. Battle lines for this war are about to be begun in the deserts of Turkey."

*

Tell Us Another, Mr. Truman!

The other day, along with the latest Bob Hope farce from Hollywood, I saw and heard President Truman who looked smug and complacent and self-righteous even in a newsreel, making his historic anti-Soviet declaration on the subject of Greece and Turkey.

Soviet Russia, the President of the United States and other atom bomb politicians of his country would like us to believe, is an aggressor nation with designs on the integrity of little, defenceless Turkey and Greece.

Soviet Russia, they say, is always meddling in the internal affairs of other states, implying that no other country, and certainly not the United States, ever indulges in such interference.

The American concern for the independence of Greece and Turkey (allegedly threatened by the Bad Russian Bear), we are asked to believe, is purely altruistic and motivated solely by humanitarian considerations.

The freedom-loving Americans, we are asked to believe, are the custodians and guarantors of human freedom, wherever it may be imperilled. Like a modern St. George, they are ever ready to ride on a flying fortress and go to the rescue of any air damsel in distress, armed with an atomic spear to kill the dragon of tyranny.

But what about India? One may ask. How is it that only Greek and Turkish independence agitates the State ment in Washington, while five decades of the Indian freedom struggle left it entirely cold and unmoved. Then it was said that it is against international ethics and aettiquette for the American government or President to interfere in the internal affairs of the British Empire. I remember many occasions on which American statesmen and public men were requested to bring pressure on the British Government for the release of the Indian leaders and the settlement of the Indian issue, and every time one heard the same excuse, "Much as we sympathise with Indian aspirations, how can we presume to interfere in Britain's affairs? The American President not only forgot India but all the countries overrun by European imperialisms when drafting the Atlantic Charter. Not once did even Roosevelt (who certainly was a man of much wider human sympathies and more liberal outlook than his successor) mention India in his talks with his friend Winston Churchill, though he was many times requested by eminent Americans to lend his powerful voice in support of Indian independence.

In what way is the freedom of Greece or of Turkey more precious than the freedom of India? If America chose then to be silent about the actual subjugation of four hundred million Indians, how is it that it is so agitated and concerned about the possibility of Turkish and Greek independence being menaced by Russia?

No, Mr. Truman, you will have to wear an even more bland and self-righteous mask to convince us Indians that in your stern policy towards Russia, you are motivated by nothing except the welfare and integrity of the Turks and the Greeks. As we say in Hindustani, "There seems to be something black black in the pulse." Or, maybe, it is—OIL! as one of your own Senators suggests.

*

Facts Stranger Than Fiction

Every time I hear a British or American politician talking glibly about Russian interference in other nation's affairs, I feel greatly amused. Do they expect us to forget that not long ago it was THEY (the British and the Americans and the French and all the other European powers) who were actively interfering in the internal affairs of Russia, trying their hardest and their damnedest to thwart the revolution that represented the will of the Russian people. By armed intervention, by espionage, by financing counter-revolution, by harbouring and abetting every Russian renegade and enemy of the revolutionary regime, through secret agents and saboteurs, the Western Powers have waged a secret, undeclared but nonetheless ruthless war against the Soviet Union for several decades. They even encouraged, and at the time of Munich made a deal with, a homicidal maniac like Hitler, in the hope of using him and his evil hordes to wipe out the Soviet state. This is not a catchphrase picked up from a Communist pamphlet. The whole sordid story is told, fully documented and in vivid detail, in THE GREAT CONSPIRACY AGAINST RUSSIA, by Michael Sayers and Albert Kahn, published by Boni & Gaer of New York.

This book which tells of facts that are stranger and more sensational than any crime club thriller, is MUST reading for all leaders of opinion and students of international affairs. And, though first published in America over a year ago, its first copies have just reached India at a moment when the book has a great topical value. For it provides the historical background and reveals the how and the why and the wherefore of the recent anti-Soviet swingover of American foreign policy.

The authors of the book won international reputation with their previous book SABOTAGE! THE SECRET WAR AGAINST AMERICA, which was a sensational expose of the Axis fifth column work in the United States. Joseph E. Davies, former American Ambassador to the Soviet Union who is no Red, has hailed the present volume as "An extraordinary book." In a special Introduction, Senator Claude Pepper who is no Communist, either, says: "A continuation of the disastrous policies of anti-Soviet intrigue so vividly described in this book would inevitably result in a third world war." That is what is actually happening to-day and so Senator Pepper is right when he says that "this book should be read and studied by all those eager to see peace durably established in the world. This work is required reading for every American and British statesman, and, for that matter, required reading for every citizen of both countries. "And I would add—for every intelligent Indian, but more particularly for those naive Russiophobes who, out of their uninformed enthusiasm for freedom and socialism, allow themselves to swallow the anti-Soviet propaganda of the agents and dupes of capitalism and imperialism.

*

Financing A Fifth Column

Sayers and Kahn, adduce formidable evidence of innumerable occasions when British and American Governments and their agents have intervened, openly and secretly, in Russian affairs—of course in support of counter-revolution.

Here are few instances beginning with period immediately following overthrow of Czarist tyranny:—

In 1917 Sir Samuel Hoare (who later was to become Secretary of State for India but was then Chief of British Diplomatic Intelligence Service in Russia) conferred with counter-revolutionary Russian millionaires and returned to London to advise British Government to back General Kornilov who was to stop the revolution and protect Anglo-French financial stakes in Russia.

When some months later an attempted putsch by Kornilov took place in September 1917 thousands of pamphlets entitled "Kornilov, Russian Hero" appeared on streets of Moscow and Petrograd. These, it was later proved, had been printed at expense of British Military Mission and brought to Moscow from British Embassy in Petrograd in the railway carriage of General Knox, British Military Attache. British and French officers in Russian uniforms marched with Kornilov's counter-revolutionary army. One can only imagine the righteous indignation of British and American politicians if some Russian General or Officers were similarly involved in conspiracy to overthrow British or American Government.

After the triumph of the Bolsheviks led by Lenin, American diplomats and agents tried secretly to finance General Kaledin, another counter-revolutionary leader but the game was exposed in time and had to be given up. Then the British and the French Governments concluded an agreement to dismember Russia. According to its terms England was to receive the 'zone of influence' giving her the oil of the Caucasus and control of the Baltic provinces and France was to get the 'zone' giving her iron or the Donets Basin and control of Crimea.

In the spring of 1918 the British Foreign Office sent a coded message to one of their agents in Moscow intimating the views of a "military expert" that what Russia needed was "a small but resolute nucleus of British officers" to give the leadership to "loyal Russians" who would soon put an end to Bolshevism.

By the summer of 1918 though U.S.A. was at war with Germany and not Russia, the "New York Times" was describing the Bolsheviks as "our most malignant enemies" and as "ravening beasts of prey", some of the epithets used by American press for Soviet leaders were: butchers, assassins, madmen, blood intoxicated criminals, etc. On the floor of the Congress Lenin and his associates were called "those damnable beasts."

For several years after the revolution a British spy named Sidney Reilly was active in Russia organising and financing counter-revolution and sabotage. Indeed Britain, France and America were involved not only in a war of intervention to crush the new Soviet State but also in a series of secret plots to help Czarists and other reactionaries to overthrow the Bolshevik regime. By summer of 1919 armed forces of following fourteen States had invaded territory of Soviet Russia:—Great Britain, France, Japan, Germany, Italy, U.S.A., Czechoslovakia, Serbia, China, Finland, Greece, Poland, Rumania and Turkey. This is how ironic and blunt Churchill who was the chief architect of anti-Soviet intervention later described this fantastic war in one of his books "Were They (Allies) at War With Russia?" Certainly not, but they shot Soviet Russians at sight. They stood by invaders on Russian soil. They armed enemies of Soviet Government. They blockaded ports and sunk battleships. They earnestly desired and schemed its downfall. But war—shocking. Interference—shame. It was they repeated, a matter of indifference to them how Russians settled their own affair. They were impartial—bang." Who can say that the situation described by the blunt Winston doesn't hold good even to-day.

Those who still wonder why Soviets have deepseated suspicion of Western Powers specially U.S.A. had better read what an American Y.M.C.A. official wrote about the role of American forces in Russia in 1919 "we used gas shells on the Bolshevik. Once we shot more than 30 prisoners and when we caught Commissar of Borok, a sergeant tells me he left his body in the street, stripped, with sixteen bayonet wounds. I have heard an officer tell his men repeatedly to take no prisoners, to kill them even if they came unarmed. I saw a disarmed Bolshevik prisoner who was making no trouble of any kind shot down in cold blood."

It was only the hue and cry raised by labour everywhere that forced Governments to stop the costly and bloody war of intervention in Russia but, as Sayers and Kahn point out, "its legacy of hatred and mistrust was to poison the atmosphere of Europe for the next quarter of a century."

Even after war of intervention officially ended capitalist and imperialist powers like Britain continued to wage a secret war against Russia as proved by numerous examples quoted in this remarkably documented book. Capitalist press of Britain and America continued to publish lies, slanders and attacks on the Soviet State not stopping even at forgeries like the Zinoview letter. The existence of a Socialist State was and has been and still is a constant challenge and irritant to British and American capitalism. No methods have been spared to discredit and demolish it. It is only in this context that one has to view and understand Soviet's chronic and sometimes annoying distrust of Western Powers and the sudden eruption of anti-Soviet sentiment in America, strongest and last bastion of finance capitalism.

No wonder that the words of President Truman brought relief and cheer to all reactionaries, capitalists and imperialists all the world over who seem to be preparing to plunge the world into third global war and to Atom Bomb Soviet State to smithereens rather than allow socialism to spread from Russia to their own countries. The pity and the wonder is that even some progressives and socialists in India should be taken in by the hypocritical phrases of Truman. For such "the great conspiracy against Russia" should be a corrective and a warning.

WHERE FORD DIFFERED FROM GANDHI

— (Continued from Page 17)

the 'weather' to scorching desert summer and sand-storms.

WHO PAID FOR IT?

There are a number of stories being circulated about his personal matters and about his products but it would be difficult to know which of those could be true. Stories about Ford cars, however, are amusing at least.

There is a general impression that Ford cars are cheap and so made of cheap material. Also that Ford can make cheap cars out of almost anything. To Ford, one day from San Francisco came a parcel of two empty kerosene tins and with it a letter which read:

Mr. Ford, here are two tins; let us see how you make a Ford car out of those.

A week later, the man was handed a new Ford car and with it a tin and a note:

Mr.—, here is a Ford car made out of one of the two tins you sent.

The other tin is being returned herewith.

To everyone, Ford lost a new Ford for the sake of a joke. But to Ford, it was not a joke at all. Newspapers flashed the news on their front pages and to Ford, this meant millions of dollars worth of free publicity of the type he could never have hoped to get even by paying through the nose.

Then there is another story in which Ford explains to his Engineer how Chevrolet salesmen take their prospective buyers to a Ford car, open the door, slam it shut and, pointing to the tinney sound, say: See! Tin!! and sell more Chevrolets against Fords.

* * *

To the material world, Henry Ford is dead. But in my mind which he has enlightened with his thoughts and in the hearts of millions of men all over the world for whom he has made this world more pleasant to live in, the memory of HENRY FORD is enshrined for ever.

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HUMOROUS SKIT

ON HUMOROUS SKITS

By S. V. RAJAGOPALDAS

A reader of the "Bombay Chronicle Weekly" has thrown out the suggestion for the improvement of the Journal, that in the regular feature 'Humorous Skit' the adjective may better be omitted, for, he contends, the skit, nine cases out of ten, is not humorous by any means, and in the tenth case there is no need to proclaim the fact from the house-tops as if it were a discovery.

Never, in the history of Journalism, has a suggestion been more readily acted upon. The editor promptly dropped the word and added more, it seems, by way of apology: "Our skits are humorous all the same—nine times out of ten." Really?

Then, I am of the opinion that no harm is done in calling a humorous skit a humorous skit. Tomorrow the editor is likely to receive a protest letter to drop the word 'short' in 'short story' since the stories, nine times out of ten, are short; and, in the tenth case, what virtue or wit is there in calling a 'long story' 'short'? The long and short of it is that this business of dropping words must be dropped. Who knows the exact length of a short story? I submit even an editor does not. (And let a story, long or short, be called short, if it is not very long.)

*

Convention is more important than accuracy. There are no hard-and-fast rules any more in literature than in life. Convention, which I think is largely a matter of convenience, often carries us through. To be a slave to convention is not as much deplorable as to be a slave to change. There must be new changes no doubt; I am not willing to let myself be dubbed as stuck-in-the-mud. But one thing I hope, will be noted:—even the new changes are trumpetted as just new conventions. Did you mark the new 'conventions', also called 'precedents', set up by the Interim Government of India? When the League members dropped these conventions, did you admire their spirit of change? I hope not.

Now, it is a convention with the "Bombay Chronicle Weekly" to call the skit, the humorous skit even as it is a convention to call the last-but-two page as "The Lage Page." It will be argued, I am quite sure, that I am calling the cover page as the last page. No fear; I can answer back spendidly, though, I may say, I did not allow myself to be wooed by law. First, is not the cover page the Last page? Is it the centre page, eh?

One Bombay Weekly gives a photo on the first cover page and explains the contents of the photo in a later page, under the feature 'cover page.' The last cover page, however, has nothing to do with this for it carries invariably a laboratory advertisement. Do the editors think that their weekly has only one cover page? Be accurate, editors! Accuracy is as important as convention. (Did I say earlier, convention is more important than accuracy? Oh, I am conventionally inaccurate).

*

Next, if "the Last Page" is really the Last Page, why proclaim that fact from the house-tops as if that were a discovery? The reader, who will not allow a humourous skit be must, equally strongly not allow called a humorous skit, the "Last page" be called the last page. I hope he and the "Chronicler" will settle the matter together soon. There is a limit to accuracy or to convention. Stop it.

"Nine times out of ten, the skit is not humorous." 'No our skits are humorous, nine times out of ten." Who is right? The editor will surely say that the answer depends on one's sense of humour. But what is an objective Humorous Skit?

Give the dog a bad name and hang it. Call a contribution a humorous skit and let the reader swallow it. The BCW never does so, I must say; and it even once published my "Serious Skit Asses: An Appreciation". Still the question must be decided here and now, what is a humorous skit?

*

It is difficult to define it. One safe definition would be: We recognise humorous skits when we read them. The definition implies two points: a humorous skit must at least be readable in the first place; and, in the second place, must be recognised as one even if the editor gives it no such label.

A boring piece of writing will never be a humorous skit. It may be argued that the reader perhaps hates to read humorous skits. I know many such readers. They will eagerly devour column after column of the editorials on U.N.O., Coal Crisis, Turmoil over oil, and even on a topic like, British Gesture to India. But they shut their eyes to a cartoon.

I know also readers of another type, who will study carefully all the Cinema advertisements, preserve the sports columns, and never care to open the editorial page or the main news page. Sir Archibald Rowlands, former Finance Member, once said that he rarely opened the "Hindustan Times" except to see a Shanker Cartoon. Sir Archibald speaks for a type; he would have made an excellent Shakespearean character of the comedies.

It is of the former Variety of readers that I am anxiously concerned here. Will they maintain about even the best humorous skit that it bores them to death? I do not think so. At worst, they may not read the skit. It is for them that the warning "Beware, it is a humorous skit!" is intended in the label.

Our friends, Highbrow and Lowbrow, like the two terms I have dealt with earlier, convention and accuracy, are all cried down and must be cried down. Every man, like Ibsen, must say of himself: I admit of no label, though he will then be labelled Ibsenite! But to revert to our subject.

The humorous skit, then, must at least be readable. A person who reads humorous skits and loves to read them, must not be bored by a really humorous skit. That he may not find it, humorous is another question. One's sense of humour is unique and individual. It is also greatly dependent on time, place, circumstance and mood. I have seen a person laughing outright at the sight of a middle-aged woman running to catch the bus.

I myself, whom none credits with much sense of humour, must have joined in the laugh, for I laugh even now when I recollect the scene. But generally I do not laugh when women, even middle-aged women, run; though I admit I do laugh when they fall down because of a fine slip of the leg. Same towards men. That is my sense of humour.

Sometimes the funniest joke in the World leaves me cold. I once read a play of Shaw in unendurable misery but any one quotation from that play for aught I know, may as well be a masterpiece of wit. Is the play, "Man and Superman" or "Saint Joan"? I hope it is not "Pygmalion", that play of great fun.

The humorous skit, if it does not produce or evoke much humour in the reader, must at least make an honest attempt to do it. That is how, even I hope to get that label for my masterpiece.

Amen!—Ed.

"Do you mind, old man? I have to catch a train".

Fashion Notes

In Naughty Night Clubs Of Paris

By Judy Barden

PARIS.—For the better part of two weeks, I've been reviewing clothes, writing about clothes, criticizing clothes. I've had to rush often to three fashion showings in one afternoon—and to keep an eye on the dresses in the audience as well as the models' gowns.

I can no longer sit down in a restaurant or cafe without taking mental inventory of every female who enters and how she's dressed; I can't even walk down the street without my mind automatically registering a too-short skirt or last year's pleat.

I'm fit to be tied. —

So I went to the Follies Bergeres.

The Oldest Fashion

But as soon as the curtain goes up, I find myself at it again—automatically I stare at the Hemline.

In this case, It's around the girl's ankle, and consists of a wealth of gardenias—and I note the fashion trend. My glance works upward and—on heavenly relief!—nothing to report on this model but three doves to and a G-tring.

It was even easier at the Bal Tabarin—no doves and no G-string.

This fantastic night club costs about 2 dol. to enter. Tables are placed so close you can't move. The dance floor is so crowded that you can't breathe.

Here American jitterburg have left their mark. All the French couples are in action. May be "action" is the wrong word as movement is quite impossible. However, the French like to think they are jitterbugging. —

Up and down they bob, kicking each other happily on the shhin or ankles. They dive madly for a small, clear space in which to throw their partner over their shoulder. Who catches the partner is a mere bagatelle. Somebody will, and is it fun! they hardly can see each other because of the smoke, but this is the life and on they go.

Waiters hand around, pushing and shoving with bottles of champagne and packs of American cigarettes. Cigarettes cost 2 dol., champagne 20 dol. a bottle. You aren't asked if you require another bottle. Before you know it, it's in the ice bucket, the cork's been pulled and you pay for it anyway.

This Is Eden!

The floor is so crowded and the noise is so great, that it took some time to get the floor show started. When it did, the floor opened up and out came a tree of knowledge supported by a nude girl. The branches were decorated by similarly unclad women.

You hardly had recovered when the ceiling opened and a rope dropped down. Down climbed a girl dressed as a serpent. She writhes and wriggles from the high ceiling to the branches of the tree and eventually succeeds in wooing Eve, the gal holding up the tree.

Eve having succumbed, the next act is the world in the hands of Devil.

The Devil dances, destroying purity, honesty and good, on a stage glowing red a huge furnace, and one by one the other girls, portraying truth and beauty, are scorched and die at the hands of the Devil.

So the show continues until the reckoning.

From the ceiling descends a huge pair of scales operated by "justice", a blonde beauty wearing only a transparent white skirt. Into the scales hops the Devil and slowly the scales begin to ascend again. As they near the ceiling, Justice flings a sheaf of white lilies on to the other scale, tipping it in favour of goodness.

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A Century Of Chemical Research

(Continued from Page 2)

dustry has entered the era of peace with a powerful research backing and an invaluable mannfacturing experience.

Many hundreds of new dyestuffs and auxiliary products have been developed in Britain and new applications devised. To-day, the British dyestuffs industry is able to supply a complete range of modern dyestuffs for all purposes. Manufacturing the whole range of established drugs, British industry has developed many new drugs. Paludrine is only one of them. Now the whole world asks for this British drug to fight malaria. The name of Sir Alexander Fleming is known all over the world in connection with Penicillin, another great British drug.

Plastics Industry

Another most important development in organic chemistry has followed upon the entry of scientific research into the plastics industry. Here again Britain is in the forefront of progress and the achievements of British plastics chemists have brought them world-wide recognition, outstanding among recent British developments have been perspex and Polythene. The first is a ransparent material, tough, unsplinterable and only half the weight of glass. Now it is undergoing intensive development for a host of peacetime uses ranging from artificial eyes, surgical splints and lenses to attractive domestic fittings and corrugated sheets for the roof lighting of factories. The second, Polythene—an almost indestructible plastic—makes a remarkable insulating material, which has played a great part in the development of that other triumph of British industry, Radar.

British chemical industry has made impressive advances in the development not only of insecticides of unparalleled power, but also in the perfection of selective weed killers which have been evolved out of research into plant hormones. The word "hormones" was first used by Professor E. Starling, an English scientist who, in 1906 described certain substances which affected the physiology of animals. He was inspired by another English scientist, the great Charles Darwin, who postulated the possible existence of growth-regulating substances in his book "Power of Movement in Plants" published in 1880.

British scientists, developing Professor Starling's theory on substances affecting the physiology of animals, have found vitamins and other substances which profoundly affect growth and development in animals and plants. In practical application of scientific achievements, British manufacturers now produce powerful chemical stimulants for crops for home use and export to all countries of the world.

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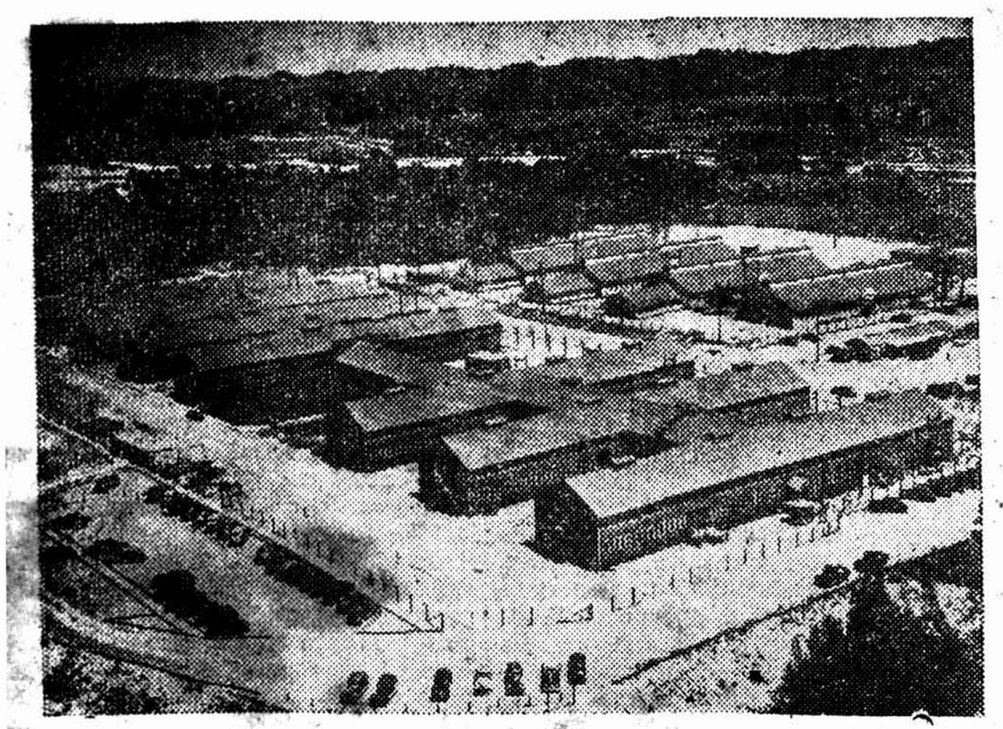
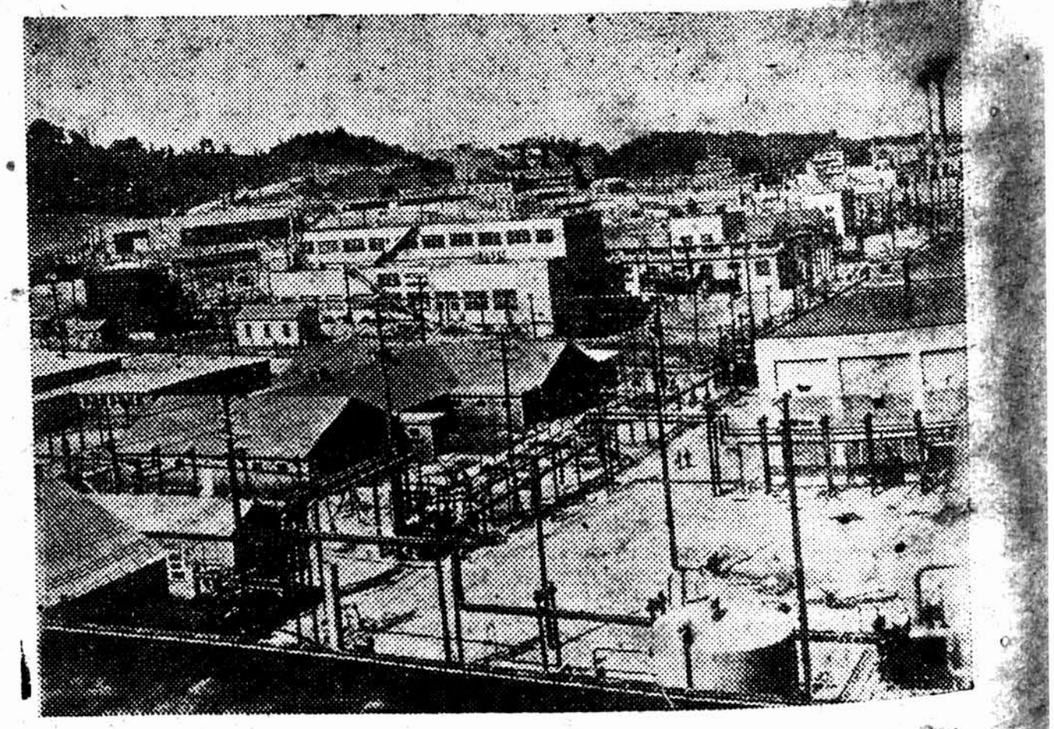


The main administrative building at Oak Ridge.



A view of the electro-magnetic plant for concentrating U-235.

In The Shadow Of The Atom

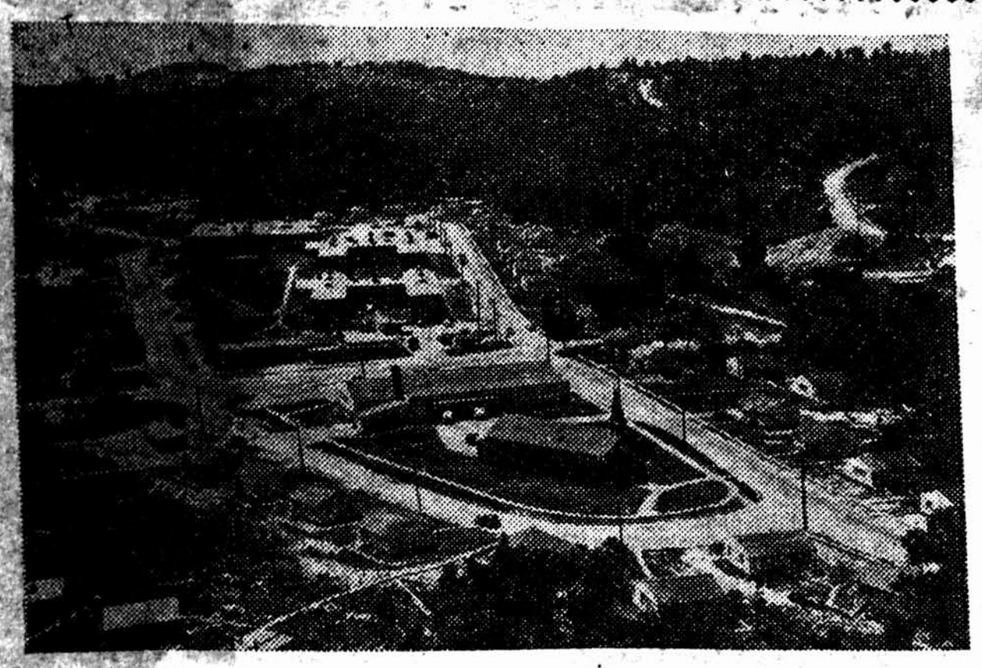
Here are some more photographs taken by the lone camera of Ed. Westcott in Oak Ridge, the top secret town of U. S.

Atom-bomb making still goes on and if the Republicans get their own President in 1948, it is not unreasonable to expect that a few of them may burst somewhere or other.

But whatever be the gruesome effects that grim scientists lovingly predict, the curse of "Mr. Adam" has not yet caught up with the bomb makers as the bottom pictures here will show.

The Children of Atom Town leaving their prefabricated villa to run to school.

Dr. Ira B. Whitney, employee of the Monsanto Chemical Company shown preparing a shipment of radio-isotopes for delivery from Cinton Laboratory.



Aerial view of a section of the new town at Oak Ridge, Atom Headquarters of the world. This picture shows the East village.

Main shopping street of the new town is Jackson Square.

Citizens of the atom age dance, make merry, while the terrifying work goes on in the plants. An open-air dance at Oak Ridge.

While the great plants produce destructive weapons of terrific power, new life comes into the world at the maternity ward of Oak Ridge Hospital.

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